The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The American Medical Association met in Detroit, Mich., yesterday.

—The National Christian Association opposed to secret societies met in Syracuse, N. Y., last night.

—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press has been called to meet at Put-in-Bay the last Wednesday in September.

—The President of the New York Produce Exchange forwarded yesterday to the Howard Association at New Orleans $2,500 for the relief of sufferers by the Mississippi overflow.

—Harry, aged ten, a son of Frank Mellersh, of Memphis, while trying to get a loaded pisto from a playmate yesterday afternoon, was accidently shot through the lungs, and probably fatally wounded.

—Wm. H. Neely, a laborer suffering from hernia brought on by lifting while in the employ of the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, has brought suit against the company for $20,000 damages.

—Nearly all the saloons and bars in Lockport, N. Y., were closed on Monday and Tuesday, the licenses having expired, and the Board of Excise having thus far refused to grant saloon licenses. Considerable excitement exists.

—In Nicholasville, Ky., on Tuesday, Harding H. McMasters was killed for requesting a saloon keeper not to sell liquor to his sister's husband. About twelve miles south of this place Granville Smith, a man sixty years old, killed his nephew, Tom Hughes, and then shot himself.

—In the United States District Court in Boston, on Tuesday morning, Judge Lowell gave his decision on the petition that the Union Pacific Railroad be required to appear and show cause why it should not be adjudged a bankrupt. The Court decided against the petitioner.

—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will hold a special meeting to-day, at which the question of the succession to the Presidency will be settled. It is believed Colonel Scott will be made the head of the road, Roberts First Vice President, and A. J. Cassatt, the present General Manager, Second Vice President.

—Rochefort has declined a banquet and has consented to deliver a lecture on Friday evening, in the Academy of Music, New York, taking for his subject: "France from the overthrow of the Empire to the present time." The proceeds will be applied to the relief of the exiles at New Caledonia, their destitute wives and children and the widows and children of Communists killed during the war.

—Lieutenant Governor Talbot, of Massachusetts, has sent to the State Senate a message, accompanied by his veto of the bill to abolish the State constabulary. He says if the local and State police together cannot enforce the law, it shows need for more instead of less forces. He is unable to see any just reason for setting aside an instrumentality that has been so efficient in executing the laws.

—Chief Justice Dixon, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, heard an argument yesterday in the *habeas corpus* case of Jno. O'Connor, of the Soldiers Home in Milwaukee county, arrested by the Sheriff of Milwaukee for assault and battery at the Soldiers' Home, and whom General Hincks refused to deliver up. Judge Dixon dismissed the case on the ground that the writ was issued by the Chief Justice at Chambers, and not tried by the court.

—Wm. Henry Taylor, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Memphis, publishes a card denying that he participated in the riot and robbery on Decoration day. He had charge of the railroad grounds by permission, and ordered the refreshment stands off, and the proprietors readily complied. He further says that Recorder Winters, who is also a Justice of the Peace, advised the Pope brothers to pay twenty-five dollars demanded by Swann.

—Papers have been served upon the Attorney General and Railroad Commissioners of Wisconsin, notifying them that an injunction would be applied for in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin to restrain them from instituting any proceedings or taking any measures for the purpose of executing the act of the last Legislature. The action is brought by creditors of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, who claim that their securities are weakened or destroyed by the law of last winter.

WESTWARD BOUND.

On the Rail—The Beautiful Valley of the Ohio—An Attack on Mother Stewart.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1, 1874.

Bound to Cleveland by rail. As beautiful a morning as ever smiled on earth, clear sky, charming temperature, a pure, balmy, bracing atmosphere. How smooth this road; is you scarce ly feel a jar.

We are sweeping through the valley of the Ohio. How beautiful! The river is on our left, from the smooth surface of whose waters the hills on the opposite side are reflected. On our right the hills approach and recede alternately, forming an ever-varying and a most charming panorama. As we rush by these green fields and growing gardens, and gaze with rapture on the trees clothed with a foliage rich and luxuriant, we know what this means—man makes the country; God makes the country.

Past Wellsville, up Yellow Creek, on to Alliance. The farms promise well for harvest. The wheat especially looks very fine.

Dinner at Alliance. Not so good as it used to be. Plenty on the table, but not prepared in so tempting a way as might be. Fewer dishes of better quality would be an improvement.

Cleveland. The Woman's Crusade in full blast. Mother Stewart here delivering addresses; making a stir. One of the morning papers has an editorial criticizing her pretty severely. This editorial bears on its very face the marks of contemptible prejudice and the meanest kind of unfairness. To make out its case it miscon—strues and shamefully perverts the obvious meaning of Mother Stewart in the very quotations it makes from her addresses.

A public journal ought not to belittle itself, especially in making an unjust and malignant attack upon a noble, Christian woman. AMICUS

A CURIOUS CASE.

Rapid Coal Formation.

There is, perhaps, no opinion more generally held by geologists than that which assigns vast periods of time to all geological formations, and upon this assumption most of what we might call the arithmetical computation of geology is based. And yet, a fact occasionally appears which seems to show that this opinion is founded upon very insufficient evidence. One of these facts—in regard to the formation of coal—was recently brought before the German Geological Society by Herr Hirschwald, of Berlin. In one of the old mines in the Upper Hartz—the Dorothea mine, near Claustal—some of the wood originally employed as timbering has become so far altered as to assume much of the character of a true lignite, or brown coal. It appears that certain of the levels in the ancient workings of this mine are filled with refuse matter, consisting chiefly of fragments of clay slate, more or less saturated with mine-water, and containing here and there fragments of the old timbering. The wood when in the mine is wet and of a leathery consistence, but on exposure to the air it rapidly hardens to a solid substance, having most, if not all, the characters of a true lignite. It is backed with a well-marked concholidal structure, and the parts which are most altered present the black lustrous appearance characteristic of the German "pitch-coals." At the same time, chemical examination of the altered wood shows that it stands actually nearer to true coal than do some of the younger tertiary lignites. This instance seems, therefore, to prove that pine wood, when placed under highly favorable conditions, may be converted into a genuine lignite within a period which, from what we know of the history of mining in the Hartz, cannot have extended beyond four centuries.

Reparation for the Virginius Outrage.

The recent dispatches from London to the effect that Great Britain is about to press for the reparation due her from Spain for outrages committed upon British subjects when the Virginius was taken, has awakened considerable interest here. There is a feeling of chagrin that although this Government took the primary steps to obtain satisfaction for whatever wrongs we may have sustained in the Virginius affair, the negotiations have, to all appearances, been entirely suspended. It is predicted by the hot-heads who have not yet recovered from the Spanish war fever, that Great Britain, notwithstanding she has modestly kept her claims in abeyance to permit the United States to first secure satisfaction, will yet have her wrongs adjusted before our claims are met, and they seem to feel that there is an exceeding great hardship in this. The State Department, in response to inquiries on this point, has alleged, by way of excuse for the delay, that we have been without the proper representative at Madrid, and it was deemed best to wait until a minister should be appointed and at his post rather than push matters at a time when they must be left to some extent in the hands of subordinates for management. This does not satisfy the fault-finders who assert that the *Charge d' Affaires* was fully competent to look after our interests. They will re from this time exceedingly impatient of further delay, now, that Mr. Cushing is fairly settled at his post.—*Cin. Cincinnati Commercial.*

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

The Utah Bill Passed by the House

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on a bill to provide for the stamping of unstamped papers, documents and instruments in writing. Placed on the calendar.

He also gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the bill reported by him from the Judiciary Committee declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on a bill for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States in the State of Louisiana. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, with an amendment. Placed on the calendar. The amendment proposes that it is believed twenty-five cents be reduced to twenty-five cents instead of twenty cents, as provided by the House.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on a bill to further continue the act authorizing the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on a bill allowing army officers to wear certain emblems indicative of honors conferred upon them, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

He also reported adversely on a bill to put retired army officers on duty, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee of Finance, reported back the bill to amend the customs revenue law and to repeal moieties, with a number of additional amendments. Placed on the calendar. The bill as amended provides that the salaries of Collectors of Customs at Chicago and Cincinnati shall remain unchanged, together with those of all customs officers not specified in the amendments passed before reported. Also, that all fees, storage and other emoluments now receivable by officers of customs shall hereafter be paid into the Treasury. A new amendment proposes to appropriate $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make compensation to informers, &c., during the next fiscal year, in accordance with provisions heretofore reported.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and a number of amendments of an unimportant character submitted by the committee were agreed to.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted an amendment appropriating $40,000, instead of $20,000 as recommended by the committee, for contingencies, traveling expenses, &c., of superintendents and agents, and the expenses of their offices. Agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment appropriating the necessary sum from the funds of the Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin to purchase from the Omaha Indians in Nebraska such quantity of land, not exceeding twenty sections, as may be required for the use of the Winnebagos. Agreed to.

Other amendments, submitted by Mr. Buckingham, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, were agreed to, as follows: For the care of the Kansas Indians in the Indian Territory, and the erection of the buildings for them, $40,000; appropriating $10,000 for industrial schools at the Santee Sioux agency in Nebraska, and for the Otoe and Missouri tribes on the Otoe reservation in Nebraska; appropriating $35,000 for general educational purposes among Indians; increasing the appropriation for fire settlement, support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory from $15,000 to $25,000; also striking out the clause providing that all examinations of vouchers and accounts shall hereafter be performed in the city of Washington; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay $100,000 from the proceeds of the sale of land known as "Cherokee strip" in Kansas to the Treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, to be used for the payment of outstanding claims against the nation and for the erection of a suitable building for a penitentiary, and appropriating $23,000 dollars for the civilization and benefit of the Pilager Indians at Leech Lake.

Mr. PRATT submitted an amendment appropriating $227,870, principal and interest, to pay a balance due the Pottowattomies under various treaties from 1795 to 1841, which, after discussion, was ruled out of order.

The request of the House of Representatives for a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bankrupt bill was granted.

The Indian Appropriation bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. HAGER moved that the provision in the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to set aside a reservation for Indians roaming in northern California, on which they may establish their homes, and retain the same, and appropriating an additional sum of $5,000 for agricultural purposes thereon, which was stricken out by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, be restored, with a modification leaving the matter discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hager's motion was lost, and the clause was stricken out as recommended by the committee.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Cheap Transportation.

Mr. WINDOM moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution introduced by him in regard to cheap transportation. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said the resolution just taken up would be undoubted business to-morrow, and he therefore moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Engrossed Bills.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Conference Committee on the resolution to suspend the rules so that bills to codify the laws might be sent to the President for his signature in print, instead of being engrossed on parchment, made a report, which provides that these bills may be sent to the executive in print, after being examined by the chairmen of the two Committees on Engrossed Bills. Agreed to.

Inter-State Commerce.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Transportation, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Courts and Judicial Officers in Utah.

Mr. POLAND, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the bill reported by him some time ago in relation to Courts and judiciary officers in Utah.

Mr. CESSNA moved a substitute for one of the sections in regard to summoning grand and petit jurors. The substitute requires lists to be made up of male citizens without regard to their religion, politics or social positions.

A Blunder.

Pending the question the Speaker said he had just been notified by the Journal Clerk that two of the bills passed last night on the report of the Committee on Judiciary had already been passed once before in this session, and consequently it would have proceedings in reference to them omitted from the journal, and the bills would not be sent to the Senate.

The Utah Bill.

Coming back to the Utah bill, Mr. POLAND fully explained and advocated its provisions.

Mr. CROUSE opposed it as establishing a dangerous precedent.

Mr. CANNON, the Delegate from Utah, addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and pointed out its exceptional injustice to that Territory.

His objection to it was that it was special in its provisions. If there was any reason for it, that reason also applied to all other Territories. He charged that the United States Marshal and United States District Attorney for Utah had been here since the opening of the session, lobbying and buttonholing members in favor of the bill, and the District Attorney had claimed the authorship of it.

Mr. CESSNA exploded the difference between his amendment and the provision in the bill. The latter, he said, made unjust discriminations in favor of Mormons. If polygamy was good for them, it was equally good for all.

Mr. POLAND closed the debate, and declared as an undeniable fact that the Mormons were as hostile to the Government as any portion of the people of the South had been in the darkest hour of the rebellion. Twelve years ago Congress had passed a bill making polygamy a crime in all the territories.

The debate closed, and the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. Mr. Cessna's amendment was rejected.

Mr. BARBER offered an amendment providing that the salary and fees of the District Attorney should not be more in the aggregate than $3,500, and that any excess of fees should be accounted for to the Treasury. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed—yeas 159, nays 55.

Public Buildings.

The remainder of the day's session was given to business of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PLATT, chairman of that committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on public buildings in certain cases. Passed.

Also adversely on a resolution offered by Mr. COX some time ago as to the new State Department building, calling for a board of architects to examine and report upon it. Ordered printed.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for business from the Committee on Private Land Claims.

RELIGIOUS.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—At last evening's session of the General Assembly, a report from the Committee on the Office of Ruling Elders was presented, and soon after an amendment was adopted. It provides that any church by a vote of its members in full communication may elect ruling elders for a limited time, provided that the time be not less than three years, and the session be made to consist of three classes, one of which only shall be elected every year; and, provided, the elders once ordained shall not be divested of office, though they were not re-elected. It also provides that ruling elders cannot sit and vote with acting elders in cases of actual process judicially.

In the case of the complaint presented by Dr. Varmilye, of New York, against the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, for receiving the Third Reformed church, of that city, separated from the pastor thereof, and uniting it with the Western Presbyterian church, the special committee to whom the case was referred, reported, through Dr. Nelson, chairman, exonerating the Presbytery, and suggesting that the question of properly interest involved in the case be left to a civil tribunal. The report was adopted.

The Assembly has decided to adjourn on Wednesday evening, when about one hundred members of that body will start on an excursion to Colorado, a special train having been tendered them by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Kansas Pacific Railways for that purpose. The narrow gauge road, extending from Denver to Pueblo, will also extend courtesies to the party for a visit to Colorado Springs and other notable places in that section of territory.

This morning the temperance question came up on a motion to adopt the resolution offered by Dr. Lyman Atwater for a series of resolutions submitted by Rev. M. White. The latter held that the exigencies of the times demanded strict and positive action on the part of the Church. He said what was wanted was something plain and practicable and conducive to unity of action.

The Assembly refused to extend the debate, and a vote was taken, and Dr. Atwater's substitute was adopted. It regrets the great evil of intemperance, and urges all to unite against it, but is not dogmatic, nor does it pretend to express the opinion of the Assembly.

The woman question then came up as the special order of business. Dr. Richardson presented a report of the committee to which the matter had been referred, which declares that a literal interpretation of the previous deliverance of the General Assembly denied the right of women to teach, pray and exhort in public or promiscuous assemblages. Each Assembly, however, had the right to order its own proceedings, and might, therefore, decide in reference to this subject, whether it would or would not permit a deviation in this matter.

Dr. Robert Arkman offered as a substitute a resolution that the Assembly expresses no opinion as to the scriptural view of woman's right to speak or pray in a social prayer meeting, and commit the whole subject to the discretion of the pastors and elders of churches.

The previous question was called. The motion to recommit was lost by a large majority.

Dr. Arkman's substitute was then adopted by a vote of 210 to 81.

The committee appointed at the last General Assembly to consider the appointment of a new and final court of appeals reported in favor of a court of eighteen, composed of nine ministers and nine ruling elders, given full hear and decide all questions except questions of doctrine.

A paper protesting again such a court was received from the Synod of Buffalo. Both the report and remonstrance were laid over for another year.

At the afternoon session Dr. Wm. L. Breckenridge, of the committee appointed to consider the expediency of a committee from this Assembly conferring with the Southern Assembly, reported that, owing to the action of that Assembly nothing remained to be done.

Dr. McCook, chairman of the Standing Committee on Missions for Freedmen, made a report, giving statistics relating to the work of the committee during the year.

The moderator announced several special committees, the most important one of the Pennsylvania Presbyterian Council, as follows: Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. J. R. Paxton, Dr. Jas McCosh, Dr. J. Nicoulls, Dr. Bronson, Dr. Chas. A. Dickey, Dr. Wm. C. Roberts, Dr. Chas. S. Robinson, Dr. Alex. Reed, Dr. Wm. R. Breed, Rev. Addison Henry, Rev. Edenls W. Thompson, and elders Judge Drake, Thomas O. Low and Lee, all leading lights in the Church.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

WATFORD, ONT., June 2.—H. Ray's pony trotted yesterday before a sulky on the Watford course eighty-seven miles in eleven hours and twenty minutes in one straight heat. A large amount of money changed hands in betting.

Strike of Brakemen on the C. & A. R. R.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A Bloomington dispatch says: "The managers of the Chicago & Alton Railroad having reduced the wages of the brakemen to forty-five dollars per month for old hands and forty for new men, a general strike of brakemen has taken place. So far trains are moved by using conductors as brakemen, but at Bloomington to-day a large number of strikers gathered at the depot and around the yards, and refused to permit trains to be made up." The dispatch says it is quite possible that a general suspension of the business of the road may be caused by the strike.

NEW CASTLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Decoration Day—New Buildings—The Depression in the Iron Trade—Ladies' Temperance League—"Big Injun on the Rampage"—Political Gossip—Grangers—Dedication—Base Ball.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., June 1, 1874.

EDS. GAZETTE:—Decoration day was more generally observed in this city this year than ever before. The procession formed at 10 o'clock headed by St. Mary's Cornet Band and followed by the Ladies' Temperance League, Sunday school scholars, Lawrence Guards, Frohman Singing Society, Odd Fellows' and Knights' Templar's Band, city officials, Eagle, Neshannock and Vigilant fire companies, hook and ladder companies, citizens in carriages and on foot. The above is not the exact order in which they appeared, but not expecting to report proceedings did not pay close attention to the order in which the procession was formed. The intense heat no doubt prevented hundreds of our people from participating in the procession. Much patriotic fave was exhibited by the different fire organizations in the way of decorations, and it was generally conceded that the Vigilants carried off the palm. From 10 to 12 o'clock business was almost entirely suspended, in accordance with a proclamation issued by the Mayor. Our citizens are well pleased with the day's performance, and we trust that next year's display will be no discredit to the one just over.

Great activity is being displayed by our property owners in the erection of new and suitable buildings for our business men. These are now in course of erection, while new dwellings are springing up in every direction.

The depression in the iron trade is being felt here at the present time, more so than at any period since the commencement of the panic. Six out of our seven furnaces are in blast, but how long they will continue depends entirely on the prospects of a brighter future for the iron interest of our country. The Onondaga rolling mill and nail factory are running full time at present, while the plate and sheet mill is partly in operation. The extensive rolling mill, plate mill and nail factory of Reis, Brown & Barger, has not been running for some time, and as a consequence a large number of idle men and boys are to be seen on the streets.

Not wishing to be behind hand, our ladies have organized a Temperance League, but as yet have made no advance upon the works of the enemy. Regular meetings are held, and it is to be hoped that much good will be accomplished.

Allen's big "Injin," which stands daily in front of his store trying to fool people by holding out in his hand a bunch of wooden cigars, got on the "rampage" one day last week. By some means he became unfastened from his position, and Mr. Allen, who was sitting near at the time, made an effort to stop the would-be runaway, but before doing so received a "well-directed" blow in the face from the aforesaid fist and bunch of cigars. Allen says if he don't behave himself in the future he will turn him over to the tender mercies of General Sheridan.

There is not much stir as yet on the surface in political matters, but the prospects are fair for an exciting campaign in the ranks of the Republican party. It is not settled yet whether Mr. Moore, our member of Congress, will have any opposition for a renomination in this county. Quite a number of candidates are springing up over the county for the Legislature. This county is entitled to two members, and it is generally conceded that our able and efficient member of last winter, Mr. Morgan, will be renominated by a large majority. We believe we but express the opinion of the best men of both parties when we say that Lawrence county never had a more efficient and accommodating member than Mr. Morgan. Candidates for the office of Register and Recorder, made vacant by the death of Mr. Murdick, are as plenty as potato bugs. About every fourth person in the county seems to think that he is especially fitted for that position, and a sharp contest for the nomination is anticipated. The office is now filled by W. W. Officer, who was appointed to the position by the Governor. Mr. O. is a candidate for the nomination, but the fact that many Republicans are dissatisfied with the manner in which he obtained the appointment, his nomination is considered very uncertain. For the remaining offices there will be plenty of applicants when the time comes for active operations.

Two lodges of Patrons of Husbandry were organized in this county some time ago. The excitement seems to be dying out, as no new lodges are being formed. So far as we are able to learn, the two now in operation are increasing in membership. As yet the organization is too weak to make itself felt in our county politics.

The Frobisher Singing Society dedicated their new hall on Thursday evening. Everything passed off pleasantly, much to the satisfaction of the members. The music was furnished by the Great Western Band of your city.

Base ball is all the rage at present among the male population. Three games for the championship have already taken place between the doctors and lawyers; the first game being a tie, and the other two being won by the doctors, much to the mortification of the other profession. VICTOR.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Stormy Debate in the French Assembly.

Englishmen After "Consequential Damages."

San Sebastian Attacked by Carlists.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

VERSAILLES, May 2.—The vote in the Assembly last night on passing to record the reading of the municipal bill was 239 to 298. There was considerable anxiety in the Chamber during the vote, as it was feared that it would precipitate the dissolution of the Assembly.

In the Assembly to-day the general election bill was taken up, and a stormy debate followed. M. Brisson, a Radical, in the course of a bitter speech, taunted the Bonapartists with leading France to Sedan. A scene of wild excitement ensued, and at one time some of the Deputies almost came to blows.

Speech by Gambetta.

M. Gambetta delivered a speech at Audrienne to-day. He made a comprehensive statement of the position of the Republican party, and declared that the progress it had made was owing to its admirable organization. He predicted that the final struggle would be between Republicanism and Bonapartism. He severely denounced the conduct of the Bonapartists, and concluded with an eloquent and earnest appeal to the Liberals to unite in the work of consolidating the republic.

M. Gambetta's audience numbered about 500, and included many members of the Assembly and several mayors who were dismissed by the late Government.

The debate on the electoral bill will be continued to-morrow, when M. Ledru Rollin will speak against the measure.

M. Brisson, in his speech to-day, solemnly warned the chamber that the adoption of the bill would lead to revolution or a plebiscitum.

M. Gambetta, at Auxerre to-day, denounced the plebiscitum as false in principle and lying homage to national sovereignty. All citizens should demand an appeal to the people by means of general elections. This was a vital question.

A French Newspaper Under a Cloud.

STRASBOURG, June 2.—The German authorities have prohibited the circulation of the Paris *Diz Neuvieme Siecle* newspaper in Alsace and Lorraine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons to-night the usual motion was made to adjourn over Derby day. Sir Wilfred Lawson opposed adjournment, but the motion was carried by a vote of 243 to 69.

George Anderson, member for Glasgow, called attention to the losses of British subjects through the escape of the Alabama and other cruises. He complained of the high-handed manner in which the late Government had prevented timely criticisms of the treaty of Washington. There were three classes of British subjects who deserved compensation: First, residents in the Southern Confederacy who lost their property through the inability of the United States to enforce the laws; second, those whose property was destroyed after Lee's surrender; third, owners of goods on board prizes of Confederate cruisers. He believed the United States were willing to recognize these claims.

Mr. Anderson then moved that in the opinion of the House it is wrong that individuals should suffer loss through a national wrong; that as England has been adjudicated at fault in permitting the escape of the Alabama, and has compensated Americans for losses incurred thereby, similar compensation is due to British sufferers from the same causes.

Mr. Burke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying, declined to enter upon the discussion of the merits of the treaty of Washington. The Joint High Commissioners had decided that the United States Government was not responsible for the acts of rebels. As that Government had agreed to appoint a commission to examine claims for losses arising after Lee's surrender, he hoped the subject before the House would not be pressed.

The motion was then negatived.

SPAIN.

A General Election to be Ordered.

PARIS, June 2.—It is reported here on good authority that Marshal Serrano will soon order a general election in Spain, and if the monarchists are in a majority he will propose the enthronement of the Prince of Asturias under his own regency.

San Sebastian Attacked by Carlists.

LONDON, June 3.—Dispatches from San Sebastian report that the town has been attacked by Carlists in force, and is in a critical situation. Men-of-war have been sent to protect the foreign residents. Reinforcements for the garrison are hastening from the interior.

AUSTRIA.

Inundations in Hungary.

LONDON, June 3.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports extensive inundations in the province of Banat and elsewhere in Hungary. Many villages have been swept away.

GERMANY.

International Rights in Time of War.

BRUSSELS, June 2.—A congress to consider the subject of international rights in time of war will convene in this city on the 27th of July next.

EGYPT.

Commercial Treaties with Foreign Powers.

LONDON, June 3.—The Khedive of Egypt has entered upon the negotiation of commercial treaties with foreign powers independently of the Sublime Porte.

ITALY.

The Grist Tax.

ROME, June 2.—The Italian Senate has approved the bill modifying the grist tax.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 3, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the northern portion of the Middle States, clear or fair weather and southeast to southwest winds will prevail, with low temperature and falling barometer.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, continued cool and cloudy weather, and possibly rain in Southern Virginia.

The Rivers.

The Mississippi and lower Ohio rivers will fall slowly during Wednesday.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 2, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was threatening, thermometer 75; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 70; Leavenworth, clear, thermometer 74; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 68; Keokuk, fair, thermometer 78; Fort Gibson, fair, thermometer 74; La Crosse, cloudy, thermometer 67; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 68; Louisville, Kentucky, fair, thermometer 63; Memphis, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 71; Nashville, cloudy, thermometer 79; Omaha, Neb., fair, thermometer 68; Pittsburgh, fair, thermometer 65; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 80; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 69; St. Paul, Minn., light rain, thermometer 55; Vicksburg, clearing, thermometer 72.

GEO. H. ROSS, Observer.

IOWA.

The Central Railroad in Trouble.

DES MOINES, June 2.—A bill in Chancery was filed in the United States Court for the foreclosure of the first and second mortages of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, and for the appointment of a Receiver pending the decision. H. E. J. Boardman, A. V. Lynde, Charles Alexander, E. B. Page, A. W. Spencer, Sophie W. Dana and Quincy A. Brown, of Massachusetts, Jas. Wentworth and Elijah Colburn, of New Hampshire, Nathaniel Holmes, of St. Louis, and two hundred and sixty other bondholders are complainants. It is averred that false representations were made in securing the funding of past due coupons, that the management of the road is in the hands of a few creditors who are solely interested in securing their claims to the prejudice of the bondholders, that the road is grossly mismanaged, &c.

Rejoicing in Utah.

SALT LAKE, June 2.—The *Tribune* publishes an extra this evening with the heading: "Glory to God," "Our liberties at last achieved," "Congress has passed the Poland bill.

THE CAPITAL.

Gen. Bristow Confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

Richardson's Nomination Confirmed by a Small Majority.

Opening Bids for Carrying the Mails.

The Investigation into Note Printing.

Another Bill to Regulate Inter-State Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1874.

Opening Bids for Carrying the Mails.

By invitation of the Postmaster General, a large number of the Representatives of Western States and Territories assembled at the department this morning to aid him in determining the sufficiency of bonds forwarded by successful bidders for mail service under the last letting. Generally the sureties were considered by the Representatives present to be adequate, but in some cases the bondsmen were unknown to the Representatives, and therefore no assurance could be given concerning them. A very small proportion of the bidders failed to furnish bonds for the execution of their contracts. The result is attributed to the working of the five per cent. deposit system. It is considered that many bonds furnished will prove worthless, and the department favors still further amendments of the law so as to exact heavy penalties against bidders for members who certify that the four year old boy, is also horribly mutilated. "straw" bonds are good and sufficient.

Investigation into Note Printing.

During the consideration of the currency printing question before the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, Hubbard, of the counsel for the New York Note Printing Company, said the secret process of printing currency in the Government Printing Bureau, which the Bureau claimed as a preventive against counterfeiting, was nothing more than a bath of castile soap and animal glue, and that the persons employed in the Bureau had given a representative of these companies information that the process was a humbug.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer said if these employes of the Government knew this secret process was a humbug they should have so stated to the head of the department, instead of volunteering information to outside hostile parties. If they knew it to be a humbug and did not so inform the proper authority they should be discharged for dereliction of duty.

Mr. Maynard, of Clarendon, counsel for the Columbia Bank Note Printing Company, took issue with Hubbard, saying it could not be established beyond doubt that printing with the proper kind of sizing was not only a guard against counterfeiting, but gave the note additional durability.

Mr. Maynard, chairman of the committee, thought as persons in the department had voluntarily given the information repeated by the counsel for the bank note printing companies, they should have no objection to appearing before the committee and make their statement.

Mr. Hubbard, in reply to a demand by several members of the committee for the names of the informants, said he was not at liberty to give them, but the committee could summon witnesses from the bureau to prove whether the statements were true. He further said these informants were not experts.

Bristow's Nomination Confirmed.

When the Senate went into executive session this afternoon, a unanimous report was made from the Committee on Finances, recommending the confirmation of General Bristow to be Secretary of the Treasury in place of Richardson, resigned. The Senate without hesitation unanimously confirmed the nomination.

Not so, however, with regard to the nomination of Richardson to be Judge of the Court of Claims, which was not reported back unanimously from the committee on Judiciary in a forty minutes' session. Views were interchanged by Senators rather in a conversational way than by debate, the Democrats openly basing their opposition to the nominee on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means and the accompanying testimony in the Sanborn case having reference to him. With this exception no question arose as to his fitness for the judgeship. But little was said on the Republican side, certainly no formal defence of his conduct in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Finally, when the question was taken on advising and consenting to the nomination, a number of Republican Senators in their seats declined to vote. A sufficient number of them, however, did so to carry the nomination by a small majority. If those who opposed the nomination by failing to respond to their names had voted in the negative, the nomination would have been rejected. The Senate had been canvassed by a Senatorial friend of Richardson a week before his nomination was transmitted to the Senate, when it appeared that a confirmation could be secured, though by a small majority. Massachusetts has now two Judges on the bench of the Court of Claims—Loring and Richardson.

Regulating Inter-State Commerce.

The substitute reported by Senator Windom from the Transportation Committee for the House bill to regulate commerce among the several States provides that every line of railroad extending into or through two or more States, and employed in carrying freight between points in different States, or to or from any foreign country, whether owned and operated by one or by several corporations or persons, shall keep posted in each of its stations and depots a full classification of freights and its charges per mile for every distance for which it receives freight for transportation, and the rates so established and posted shall be the lawful rates; it shall charge in every case, except for Government transportation and for charitable purposes, so long as said schedules remain unchanged, and thirty days' notice must be given of any intended change of schedule rates. The bill prohibits any and all discriminations in charges or for like services performed for different shippers, or any discrimination in the delivery of freight, except according to priority of shipment. It is also provided that a railroad company receiving freight for transportation over other roads in addition to its own line shall be responsible to the shipper for the safe delivery of freight at its destination. Each violation of any of the foregoing provisions is to be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $5,000.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Peter Negley, Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore; James B. McKean, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; and Wm. Cooper Howells, of Ohio, Consul at Quebec.

POLITICAL.

Election in Oregon.

PORTLAND, June 2.—Returns come in slowly. Tolman, Republican, for Governor, carries Multnomah by about 300 plurality, Marion by 150, and Yarnuhl by a small plurality. Campbell, Independent candidate, probably carried Douglas by 250 majority over both the other candidates. He carries Polk by 100 plurality, and Lane by about 100. Grover, Democratic candidate, has a much lighter vote than was anticipated. He carries Linn by a reduced party vote, and his vote everywhere is behind his party vote.

The contest for Congressman will not vary much from Governor, and Davenport, Independent, runs behind Campbell. Tolman's own precinct, heretofore Republican, goes against him.

Returns received thus far are mainly from places along the railway line, and are more influenced by the railway. It is expected that Tatman's vote in the county will fall off considerable. The Temperance party proved to have had quite an important vote in some precincts, and this county this influence caused the defeat of some of the Independent ticket. The Custom House ticket gets this city, and the county one Senator, one Representative, County Judge, Treasurer and Assessor. The Independents have carried their ticket in many counties, and will hold control of the Legislature. The Independents are rejoicing and exchanging congratulations. Their triumph in Portland is regarded as the grandest victory they could have asked.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Republicans claim the election of Tolman as Governor of Oregon by two hundred majority, although the Eastern counties are to be heard from. The balance of the State ticket is very close. Campbell, Independent for Governor, carries Douglass county by two hundred majority. Multnomah county gives a large majority for Tolman. The county and district officers are about equally divided between the Independents and Republicans.

ARKANSAS

Appointments by the Governor.

LITTLE ROCK, June 2.—The following appointments have been made by Gov. Baxter: Eli English, Chief Justice, vice John McClure impeached and suspended; Wm. M. H. Treyson, Associate Justice, vice M. L. Stephenson, resigned; John T. Boardon and F. M. Compton, Associate Justices, vice Searle and Bennett, impeached and suspended; John J. Clouden, Circuit Judge, vice John Whylock, resigned; J. C. Davis, Circuit Judge, vice W. H. S. Clayton, resigned; Robert Fuller, Circuit Judge, vice Geo. A. Kingston, resigned; J. N. Smith, Commissioner of Immigration and State Lands, vice Wm. H. Gray, impeached and suspended.

Lousiana Levee Bonds.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 2.—The Supreme Court has decided the levee bonds issued under act No. 32 of 1870 to be valid obligations of the State. These bonds had been enjoined, and in consequence of that injunction Sherr Bros., of London, and other large foreign bond holders, commenced suits. The Funding Board will commence funding in July, paying interest on all bonds to January 1st, and interest on the new bonds to July 1st.

Dr. Wengett's Medicines

Are still going—people are beginning to know the virtues of Samson Oil the great rheumatic remedy and pain slayer, and his Hepatica Pills and Blood Purifier. They have been here only a few weeks yet have gained already a grand reputation.

NEW YORK.

Horrible Tragedy in Brooklyn

A Woman Kills her Three Children and Fatally Wounds her Husband.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1874.

Horrible Tragedy.

Soon after the family of Michael Dwyer, No. 35

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE Cleveland *Herald* has followed in the wake of the *Leader* of that city and adopted the quarto form.

HON. JAMES SILL, of Erie county, is strongly recommended for Lieutenant Governor by leading Republicans of the oil region.

THE Schuylkill county delegates to the Republican State Convention are instructed to support Surveyor General Brath for nomination as Secretary of Internal Affairs.

GEN. B. H. BRISTOW, just nominated by the President as Secretary of the Treasury, is an alumnus of Washington and Jefferson College, of Jefferson's class, of 1851.

ROCHEFORT will lecture in New York during his stay there, on France, since the downfall of the Empire. Could he be induced to write a book, in the same racy, piquant style of his communication to the press, it would sell.

THE nomination of General Bristow as Secretary of the Treasury, has made a favorable impression on the Senate, and his confirmation will be readily accorded. He filled the position of District Attorney in Kentucky for a number of years, and was made Solicitor General at Washington when that office was first created. He is a gentleman of fine ability, of marked integrity of character, and has occupied, since he retired from the Solicitor Generalship, a position of responsibility in the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is admitted that he will bring large ability and pure character to the duties of the position, and that he will give every proper attention to the trust committed to him. Whether his lack of experience in purely financial matters will militate against his success remains to be seen. He will enter upon his duties with the cordial good will of the people, and of those in official position in and around Washington. That he will reform the department by weeding out such as are of doubtful probity seems to be generally conceded.

RAILROAD AND EXPRESS COMPANIES having made complaint that the Government was permitting the mails to be used to transport merchandise at low rates, to their serious detriment, an investigation of the subject has been made covering a period of thirty days. The result is, the discovery that in every one hundred (100) pounds of mail forwarded, there is about one (1) pound of bound books, *one* (1) *pound of merchandize*, seeds, bulbs, &c., twelve pounds of transient newspapers, circulars, and the other articles besides those mentioned above which constitute the third class of mail matter, or about fourteen (14) pounds in all, of this class Seventy-seven (77) pounds of second class matter, or of periodicals sent to regular subscribers; and nine (9) pounds of letters or matter under letter postage. This plainly shows that it is not merchandise that is overloading the mails, but it does show that printed matter constitutes ninety (90) pounds in the one hundred, (100) entailing upon the Postoffice Department at least seventy-five (75) per cent. of its expenses, while it yields about five (5) per cent. of its revenue. The receipts from letter postage in the year ending June 30, 1873, was $20,324,817.50, against $1,072,998.19 from newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers—or from the latter was derived only $1 in every $20. This ought to effectually silence that complaint.

NEW YORK VS. PITTSBURGH.

Very naturally, the New York press makes war on the views and resolutions of the ironmasters, in session at Philadelphia. The interests, and hence the views, of New York differ radically from those of Pittsburgh. New York is an importing point, a money-gathering and money-loaning centre, and the focus of stock gambling operations. Very naturally, it desires a condition of affairs that will lead to larger imports, as this increases its importance as a port of entry, and incidentally enlarges the scope of its business. It prefers to have the finances of the country so manipulated that it may loan its money at a large figure, and have gold for business purposes. Experience has shown also, that at such times as we have referred to—free imports and little money, there are apt to be wide fluctuations in stocks, and hence much gambling. Such is the basis of New York's prosperity, and the views of its journals are attuned to this condition of things. Pittsburgh is a manufacturing centre, where wealth is evolved by sturdy labor, and steady industry. It needs a market that will not greatly fluctuate in its rates, money sufficiently plentiful to enable it to carry forward its great manufacturing operations, without paying an undue rate of interest. To this end it also finds occasion to sympathize with the development of the material resources of the country, of which the great trunk lines to the Pacific are chief. A simple statement of the case shows which of these views it is the best interest of the country to develop. The New York press assume that all this implies a pauperism on the Government. We answer, not so. The Pacific Railroads ask no subsidy nor aid,—other than an endorsement of bonds in return for valuable lands fully worth all that is asked by way of endorsement. Our people only ask that attention to their interests that the New Yorkers ask for theirs. Our interests happen to be unlike; but in asking that ours be considered, we are less paupers than is New York, which asks what its interests demand, and seek to have the Government give it. Yet when the return benefit is called for,—it offers the pandemonium of its gambling hells, while Pittsburgh gives the solid manufactures which form a part of the wealth of the country. Ours is the honest and manly claim.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

The deferment of the time of meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, while probably occasioned in part by the death of Mr. Thomson, also seems to involve the idea that some difficulty is experienced, in fully gathering up the accounts, and providing the plan of settlement. We do not, of course, object to any reasonable delay,—but that the Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania creditors should be dealt with in an entirely honorable manner, is one of the facts that we must earnestly insist upon. We would be glad, indeed, to see this road retain all the prominence that belongs to it as a trunk line, and not see it made tributary and subsidiary to any other line whatever. Were the Allegheny Valley road operated on its own basis, and allowed to control its own business, being credited with its full earnings and charged with its expenses, we are fully persuaded that the time is at hand when it would not only be a solvent, but a dividend-paying road. It has labored under peculiar disadvantages for six months past especially, and to some extent, for several years. The policy heretofore pursued has been to make it a trunk line, with Buffalo as an objective point in one direction, and the great cities of the East in another.

The purchase or lease of the Allegheny River, and other roads was designed to contribute toward the Brocton outlet. Large tracts of coal land, involving, it has been declared, thick veins of the very best quality of coal, which can be readily mined and sold at Buffalo at large profit. A thousand tons a day, it has been stated, would be readily taken. Add to this the low grade road, by which heavy grades are avoided, in reaching Eastern cities, and freight transported cheaply, and we have the reason for large expenditures, all of which have added very greatly to the value of the road. In these expenditures and improvements, the favorable judgment of our business men was enlisted, and credits were freely given for material and labor furnished, in the expectation that these accounts would be settled in due time, and that no special difficulty would be experienced. We have no expectation, even now, that anything else than this will be done. There are those among the creditors who are nervous and fearful; but we have given what we received in good faith, the assurance that at the meeting of creditors satisfactory propositions would be brought forward, and the claims ultimately settled in full. Any other policy than this would be so manifestly suicidal, and the injury to the road, and all involved in its management, so serious, that we are very confident that what we have suggested will be certainly done.

ROCHEFORT'S REVELATIONS.

The letter of Rochefort, published in the New York *Herald*, is a remarkable production, both as to style and matter. It contains an inside history of the suppression of the Commune, by the Versailles party, and an account of the excesses perpetrated on the miserable Communists, when the victory over them was gained. His style is very Frenchy, and abounds in those nicely turned sentences, which form the peculiar grace of French writing. But as an indictment of the Government in France, both under Thiers and MacMahon, it is terrible. We have no means of verifying the statements made, and cannot, of course, accept all,—as here and there, it is obvious that the effort is being made to apologize for the Commune, and to bitterly denounce the Government. Yet putting all this aside, and admit only so much of what he says as bears internal evidence of being true, and we have a terrible series of revelations, which stamp the French of today as being a blood thirsty, vengeful race, as ready for deeds of blood as in the worst days of the earlier revolution. Of what immediately followed the downfall of the Commune, he writes:

"During eight days a sinister sound filled the Laban barracks," wrote the immortal author of "L'Annee Terrible." Hundreds of prisoners were taken in chains and placed before the mitrailleuses and blown to pieces. At the Buttes Chaumont the ignoble Lullfet caused the National Guards to dig immense graves, at the sides of which he grouped entire battalions, whom he fired on till they fell in these improvised tombs. One of our companions of captivity in the casemates of Fort Boyard was a brave republican, who had been badly slaughtered, and waited for the advent of night to crawl out from among the *cadavres with* which he was surrounded, and to gain a place of retreat, from which he was not taken till several months afterwards.

"I saw every day for one year, walking in the court-yard of the citadel of St. Martin de Re, a young man whose name and profession I could never learn. He was walking constantly, his eyes wide open and fixed on something horrible, absolutely silent and forgetting the meals which his comrades served him, and which he took mechanically and without leaving his frightful contemplation. This unfortunate was one of the rare prisoners who, taken to throw the dead into the carts, had escaped by a miracle, or rather by the fatigue of the assassins, from the end which awaited him.

Another, as a consequence of this lugubrious work, had not fallen into insanity like the other, but in the midst of the most unimportant conversation he would become ill all at once, and would precipitately and several times pass his hands all along his body, as if to make the blood run off, which he thought was perpetually dropping on his clothes.

He furnishes instances to prove that those charged with the administration of military justice used their power to wreak vengeance on those they personally disliked. A wild rage against those who served in the national guard also existed, and this led to the condemnation of many, guilty of no other crime than that of serving with the guard in the defense of the country. Impossible sentences were meted out—as that of a man condemned to transportation for life, *and to five years surveillance*—the latter at the close of the first. The Court of Pardons, so-called, was the most peculiar institution developed at the downfall of the Commune:

This institution, which was of a stripe with the court martial, was nothing but a decoy or trap held out to the misery of the prisoners. In the different prisons in which we have swept away vermin the chiefs of the place have always held out in roseate hues the advisability of making an appeal for pardon. A letter, not even showing any signs of repentance, but simply one of excuse, should have sufficed to obtain for the prisoners permission to return to their homes and their labor. All, or nearly all, refused for a long time any compromise with their honor; but then came the solicitations of wives and mothers, the recital of sufferings of children, thrown almost naked into the streets and starving by the landlords who had failed to receive their rent. Hearing this, the prisoners thought the lives of so many loved ones were surely worth making an effort to save, and from what they had heard they looked forward with certitude to the successful result of their application. Some of the men decided for these reasons, not for their own sakes, but for those dear to them, and when the Commission of Pardons had received these supplications, given under these conditions, they joyfully refused the prisoner any commutation of his sentence; and ordered that it should be carried out to the foot of the law.

Many peculiarly distressing cases are given to illustrate the heartlessness and ferocity of this tribunal. And yet in contrast with this is the case of a young actress, whose smiles secured the pardon of one condemned. This Court was specially charged with the duty of indicating who should be transported. Ship after ship was loaded and sent to New Caledonia,—as many as six hundred and eighty being put on one vessel, with salt lard and biscuit for nourishment, on a five months' voyage. As a result, many died of scorbutic diseases, and two-thirds of the entire list were landed in an emaciated and diseased condition. New Caledonia he found under the rule of a Governor, Richerie, whom he describes as a "galley's crew keeper," and an autocrat among the prisoners. No occupation is furnished the prisoners, the island is devoid of fertility, and the place maintained as a cost of $15,000,000 a year to the French treasury.

The most remarkable revelation of affairs at New Caledonia is that the slave trade is carried on there in a systematic manner, and as a regular business. The slaves range in price as low as $40 to $50 each. The appearance of legality is given to the business by an apprentice system, but it is known as but a thin disguise of the real purpose. The slaves are brought from Fiji, and are decoyed on board vessels regularly engaged in the trade. The allusion to MacMahon, with which the article closes, is peculiarly bitter and severe. He says:

This French people—so delicate, so nervous, so impressionable—what chief did the vote of an expiring Assembly give them? An old soldier of Africa, who knows of our country but what he learned in the hencoops of Algeria, where he expended forty years of his life; a leader of Bedouins, who imagined himself in an Arab bureau, and treated our impresciptable rights as if the Government of France was a Kabylie expedition.

And that antiquated mustache has the pretension to hold us seven years under the sword hilt, and this exotic product imagines himself to be other than a monetary shield against dissolution! Happily the shield will again return to its panoply; for the final dissolution approaches, and the dissolution is the definite avowment of the Republic. The Church wardens and the Pontifical Zouaves do well to shake in the distance the white feather of Henry IV., who will refuse to join himself to it; to commence with Henry IV., who remains all the longer candidate to the crown that he may find pretexts for putting it away from his head. I suspect this monarch *in partibus* of possessing much better than his counsellors the sense of the situation. I have reason to believe that he prefers—and I felicitate him upon it—the royalty of name which he enjoys a long time to the royalty of fact of which they would dispossess so quickly if he committed the fault to accept it.

The letter develops boldness, grasp, and even the strength of statesmanship, but all this in conjunction with a destructive bitterness that has formed a prominent feature of his character. It indicates more mental power than he has usually been credited with in this country. He severely condemns the murder of Archbishop Darboy by the Communists, and evidently has in him the elements of a hero, viewed from the Communist standpoint.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CALIFORNIA has 2,000,000 acres sown with wheat this season.

THE Chicago journals complain of the stagnation in the real estate market and the great fall in values.

CHAS. CALLENDER, the ex-Bank Examiner of New York, has given bail in $15,000 to appear for a third trial when called upon.

MEMPHIS sends an exultant telegram that she has received her first shipment of new wheat, and that Mississippi is the first with the harvest.

THE body of a boy who was drowned in the Mill River disaster has been recovered by laborers digging for buried machinery near Florence. The bodies of only four of the known victims remain undiscovered.

THE steamship Faraday, with the new Atlantic cable, arrived at Berry Head on Saturday, and landed the shore end of the cable Sunday morning, and proceeded to Rye Beach, New Hampshire, the same afternoon.

THE trial of the New York Police Commissioners, Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardiner, indicted for violations of the election law, has been fixed for Monday, the 15th inst. They have given bail in the amount of $4,000 each.

A FOOLISH woman in New York, who has expended $5,250 in lottery tickets, without having obtained a solitary prize, has now brought suit against the agent of whom she bought the tickets for the amount of her investment.

PRESIDENT GRANT, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and Gen. Babcock, were in New York yesterday, for the purpose of attending the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Museum of Natural History in Central Park.

A DISPATCH from Helena, Ark., says: Robert Reed, a notorious desperado, formerly keeper of a low groggery and latterly proprietor of a hotel there, was shot and killed by his partner, Elisha W. Cannon, on Monday morning. Cannon escaped.

AN engagement in Lancaster has been abruptly broken off. The gentleman saw one of his sweetheart's stockings floating from a clothes line, and the dilapidated condition of its extremities caused an immediate revulsion of feeling on his part. The lady always darns her stockings now before walking them.

SOME unknown person, for an undiscovered cause, draped a church in mourning, at Oshkosh, recently. All the available places in the interior of the building were draped with black crape, put on in a very artistic and workmanlike manner. The congregation, on arriving at the aisles of which he grouped entire battalions, whom he fired on till they fell in these improvised tombs. One of our companions of captivity in the casemates of Fort Boyard was a brave republican, who had been badly slaughtered, and waited for the advent of night to crawl out from among the *cadavres with* which he was surrounded, and to gain a place of retreat, from which he was not taken till several months afterwards.

PORTLAND is the latest victim of those uncomfortable beings who pop up with title deeds, a century old or more, to claim large sections right in the heart of populous cities. A Miss Skillings notifies the occupants of some seven acres of the best part of that town that she owns the property whereon they are engaged in doing business.

THE Czar is about forty-eight years old; he is six feet high; he has light whiskers and mustache, with a clean shaven chin; his hair is cut short; his complexion is fair, and he has a good color. He is strongly built, without being fat. He is the very picture of a fine soldier. In his manner he is very courteous and easy. He speaks English with perfect fluency and ease.

THE United States Brewers' Association, which is to meet in Boston on to-morrow, will endeavor to form an anti-temperance party, the initial work thus far planned being the organization of leagues of freedom throughout the country. An address is promulgated, in which the necessity for opposition to the temperance movement, especially that which takes the form of the women's crusade, is vehemently urged.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE seems to have sprung into wonderful favor in the United States Senate, all of a sudden, where it is proposed to try the experiment away out in a proposed new Territory, on the borders of Dakota, where there are hardly any women to exercise the right, and where its failure or success would prove nothing as to its expediency in an older and more complicated state of society. Shrewd Congressmen!

SEVERAL exchanges are already afflicted with watering-place correspondence. Each letter breathes a puff and prayer for another week's board.

"THE squirrel chatters merrily,
The nut falls ripe and brown,
And, jem-like, from the jewelled tree
The leaf comes fluttering down.
And, restless in his plumage gay,
From bush to bush, loud screams the jay."

ONE of the latest competitive trials of skill was a bread making match at a female seminary in Hartford. Four experienced matrons and a professor of chemistry were the judges. While the polite accomplishments should not be totally neglected, it is possible that to the average American girl a knowledge of how to make bread will be of more solid advantage after the serious duties of life begin, than many of the things they waste time in imperfectly learning.

THE new oratorio, "Jesus Christ," so successfully presented in Berlin, is in three parts, with six principal scenes. The Entry of the Saviour into Jerusalem and the Last Supper form the first part; the Denial of Peter, Christ before the Grand Pontiff and before Pilate, and the Crucifixion, the second part; and the final one is devoted to the Resurrection of Jesus. The characters in the score are Christ, the Grand Pontiff, Pilate, Peter, Judas, Thomas, the two Marys, a Pharisee, an Angel, two servants, the two thieves, the Disciples and the People.

THE devices to avoid the penalties for violating the license laws in the various Western States are ingenious. In Michigan clubs are formed, the members of which can find entrance to the saloons and obtaining a drop of comfort by presenting tickets. In Indiana two-ounce vials are filled and their contents eagerly drank "off the premises," while in Chicago a drink is being put up which is called the "crusade beverage," or "morning dew," and which is guaranteed to floor a man in fifteen minutes by the watch. Necessity is certainly the mother of invention.

Now that we are talking and discussing modern marriages, let us see how our grandmothers dressed themselves. In 1770 a lady, the wife of a Governor of Pennsylvania, who had to get her luxuries from England—indeed, they had few or no manufactures in Philadelphia then—ordered her fineries as follows: "A fine domestic cloth for 21 shillings, a neat fan of leather mount for 25 shillings, needles Nos. 5 to 10, four pairs of black calma shoes, eight dozen cap wires, and a handsome spring silk." The list also included the sending of a gown to be dyed over, of any color which would take best.

THE decision by the Supreme Court in New York that the woman whom Brinckley had called his wife, without a formal marriage, is legally such, confirms the previous judgment in his case, and accords with the decisions in numerous similar cases. The defendant is a rich young man, who met the plaintiff, the daughter of an actor, soon after her education was completed, and by various representations induced her to live with him as his wife without a public marriage. Finally, tired of her, he attempted to cast her off, and ruin her character. The story has a moral.

MR. JEFF. THOMPSON, Chief State Engineer of Louisiana, has discovered that three hundred miles of levees must be restored and strengthened to protect the best lands of the State from the floods next spring. The State tax will not cover one-third of the necessary expenses. The General Government is asked to "give its mighty aid." The trouble is that the money that should be spent on the Louisiana levees is stolen. The appropriation of the General Government would not, we believe, form an exception to this general rule. The thieves break through and steal, and so the river breaks through and destroys.

IT is reported that Gov. Dix finds it necessary to break the dead-lock in the Treasury by the removal of Treasurer Raines, on the ostensible ground of neglect of duty. The later accounts from the Utica Asylum are not encouraging as to the Treasurer's condition, and it is imperative that the business of the Treasury should have a head. There will be the sincerest sympathy felt for the Treasurer, and we may be sure that Governor Dix will take pains, in any official action he may find necessary in the premises, to show how clear Mr. Raine's record is, and to make plain that only the sad visitation of Providence under which he suffers has enforced the change.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE United States war vessel Gettysburg arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard on Monday, with instruments and appliances for the scientific corps engaged to make observations of the transit of Venus. Everything was speedily transferred to the Swatara. The stores contain five sets of houses and tents, besides scientific instruments, which include five splendid clocks, each worth nearly $1,400. The value of material is said to be about $50,000. The officers of the Swatara laugh at the scientific gentlemen who, among the outfit for the expedition, have supplied sectional houses for Hobart Town, a place of 80,000 inhabitants. The scientific party, numbering twenty-six in all, are ordered on board the Swartara to-day.

THERE recently occurred off the coast of Africa an exciting slave chase and capture. On March 13th the British ship Daphne sighted a dhow standing in for the land, and after a chase of more than three hours she succeeded in bringing her to, but not until eight or ten shots had been fired, the last two of which struck the water within a few feet of her. She proved to be a large dhow of upwards of two hundred tons, and at the time of capture had two hundred and thirty slaves and forty others, consisting of the guard, crew and slaveowners, on board. She had sailed from a town within twenty miles of Mozambique eight days previously, and having lost thirty slaves on the passage, she must have had no less than three hundred souls on board at the time of her departure.

A PRIVATE letter to the friends of one of the American students at Lausanne, Switzerland, gives some details of the accident by which three American students lost their lives at that place. One of the Crane brothers was found sitting upright in the boat, nearly submerged, wrapped in the sail and frozen stiff, his hands clutching the sides of the boat so hard that the skin was torn from his fingers. As the two days intervening between the departure of the boys and the discovery of this body had been stormy and cold, it is supposed that the boys discovered the approach of the storm, and on attempting to lower the sail the smaller of the Crane brothers fell overboard, and that William Woodbury, who was an excellent swimmer, sprang overboard to save him, but that both were drowned. The remaining boy, it is supposed, wrapped himself in the sail for protection, but became drenched and froze to death in the long continued storm.

Mr Cooley's Hat.

When Mr. Cooley came into church last Sunday, he placed his new high hat just outside the pew in the aisle. Presently Mrs. Pitman entered, and as she proceeded up the aisle, her abounding skirts scooped Cooley's hat and rolled it up nearly to the pulpit. Cooley pursued his hat with feelings of indignation, and when Mrs. Pitman took her seat, he walked back brushing the hat with his sleeve. A few moments later, Mrs. Hopkins came into church, and as Cooley had again placed his hat in the aisle, Mrs. Hopkins' skirts struck it, and swept it along about twenty feet, and left it lying on the carpet in a demoralized condition. Cooley was singing a hymn at the time, and he didn't miss it. But a moment later, when he looked over the end of the pew to see if it was safe, he was horrified to perceive that it was gone. He skirmished up the aisle after it again, red in the face, and uttering sentences which were horribly out of place in the sanctuary. However, he put the hat down again and determined to keep his eye on it, but as he had turned his head away for a moment, Mrs. Smiley came in, and Cooley looked around only in time to watch the hat being gathered in under Mrs. Smiley's skirts and carried away by them. He started in pursuit, and just as he did so a bit hat must have rolled against Mrs. Smiley's ankles, for she gave a jump and screamed right out in church. When her husband asked her what was the matter, she said there must be a dog under her dress, and she gave her skirts a twist. Out rolled Cooley's hat, and Mr. Smiley, being very near-sighted, thought it was a dog and immediately kicked it so savagely that it flew up into the gallery and lodged upon the top of the organ. Cooley, perfectly frantic with rage, forgot where he was, and, holding his clinched fist under Smiley's nose, he shrieked: "I've half a mind to bust you over the snoot!" then he flung down his hymn-book and rushed from the church. He went home bareheaded, and the sexton brought his humiliating hat around after dinner. After this, Cooley intends to go to Quaker meeting, where he can say his prayers with his hat on his head.—*Max Adeler.*

A QUAINT LITTLE DITTY.

Sun comes, moon comes,
Time trips away;
Sun sets, moon sets,
Love, fix a day.

A year hence, a year hence,
We shall both be gray;
A month hence, a month hence,
Far, far away.

A week hence, a week hence,
And that's a long delay.
Wait a little, wait a little,
You shall fix the day.

To-morrow, love, to-morrow,
And that's an age away!
Blaze upon her windows, sun,
And bother all the day.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,281 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st to from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Sports of By-Laws, &c., furnish on application.
Board of Managers—Joseph A. Berry, President; Thos. Scott, Jno. Dalzell, Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. E. Reed, Wm. K. Kerr, Chas. A. Kimmell, F. Mackin, C. Hussman, Justus Rosenbaum, S. H. Harmon, Robert G. Schmertz, Christian Heeren, S. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 282 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, forsuiting wear, at LOW EST PRICES.

DRIED PEACHES.
25 bbls. Halves;
20 " Mixed.
DRIED APPLES—10 bbls. Sliced.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
May 6-74. 454 First Avenue.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WEDNESDAY, A
WILLIAM
Nos. 165, 167 and 167
New Dress Goods.
New Made-up Suits for Ladies.
New Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
At $1.25, Extra Bargain in Black Dress Silk, worth $1.60.
At $1.37½ and $1.50, very superior Black Dress Silks.
At $1.75, Heavy Black Dress Silks, decided bargains.
Best Black Dress Silks at exceedingly low prices.
Summer and Japanese Silks.
At $1, Real French Silk Poplins, choice colors, worth $1.50.
At 25c, fine Black and Colored Alpacas, good bargains.
At 37½ to 87½c, Splendid Bargains in fine Black Alpacas.
New Silk Pongees, Cashmeres, Silk Repps, Poplins, &c.
New Black Hernanis and Grenadines, at very low prices.
Double Width Black Hernanis for Shawls and Dresses.
New Chintzes, Percales, Lawns, &c.
New Outside Garments for Ladies.
New Lace Jackets, Shawls, &c, at very low prices.
New Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Summer Shawls in great variety.
Mourning Shawls, full assortment.
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS.
A most complete assortment of all desirable styles and materials, from lowest priced to finest qualities.
Goods for and Men Boys' Wear
New Cassimeres and Tweeds, extra good bargains.
New Fine Cassimeres, single and double width.
New Cloths in Clarke Coleys.
New Pant Linens, Jeans and Cottonades.
STOCK FULL AND COMPLETE
AT LOWEST PRICES.
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
LARGE ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
This Week.
Full Stock in Every Department.
Embroidered and Beaded Hernani Polonaises Patterns.
Beaded Yak, Linen, Spanish and Brussels Nett Grenadine Patterns.
White Swiss Lace Trimmed Nainsook Jackets.
Hand Lace Trimmed Nainsook Jackets.
Beaded Nett for Veiling and Fichus.
Beaded Buttons.
Beaded Lace and Inserting, in very handsome patterns.
Beaded Embroidery on Nett.
Beaded and Plain Turquoise Laces, all widths.
Beaded Nett, Spanish Fichus, Beaded and Plain.
Bead Fringes, Gimps, Ornaments and Buttons, in Latest novelties.
Jet Ornaments and Slides.
Exhibition Cases of Jet Novelties, Paris, in over 100 different styles.
Fine Fans, with Ebony, Gilt, Polished Wood and Ivory Sticks.
Black Silk Laces, cheaper than ever before.
Mohlon and Lace Scarfs.
White Fringed Neck Scarfs.
New styles Colored Silk Scarfs, Ties and Fancy Scarfs.
Ladies' and Children's Hats in all shapes and qualities.
Flowers, Roses and Buds.
Full lines Ladies, Misses and Children's Gauze and Cashmere Summer Underwear.
Ladies and Misses Muslin Under Garments, made in a very superior manner.
Hamburg Embroideries, White Goods, Irish Linen, Table Damask, Napkins, Huck and Damask Towels, Toweling Crash.
Ticking and Pillow Shams.
New Styles Foundation Skirts, Bustles and Hoop Skirts.
Ladies and Children's Silk and Lisle Thread Long-Waisted Vests and Corsets.
Alexandre, Harris & Thompson's Seamless and Victoria Kid Gloves, in Tans, Modes, in New Shades, Drabs and all other desirable shades.
Miss's Dog Skin and Lisle Driving and Promenade Gloves.
Men's Summer Underwear, full and complete assortment now open.
Fine Shirts, Ready or Made to measure.
Hat, Hose, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Shirt Fronts, Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck Wear, &c.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
PRINTS, MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS and DAMASKS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.
Plain Prints in imitation of Liberal All shades, with Black and colored trimming borders, entirely new.
Striped and Figured Calicoes with trimming borders.
Percales with trimming borders.
REAL BARGAINS, GOOD VALUES.
At 6½c, Fast Colored Calicos,
At 8½c, New Styles Fast Colored Calicos,
At 8½c, All Linen Crash for Towels,
At 8½c, All Linen Huck Towels,
At 10c, Yard Wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 8½c, 40-inch Fine Unbleached Muslin, very cheap.
At 10c, Heavy Colored Striped Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, double bargains.
At 12½c, Hemp Stair Carpet.
At 12½c, Fine Damask Crash, assorted patterns.
At 15c, Very Large Towels, extra cheap.
PRICES LOWEST IN EVERYTHING.
PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
Some decided bargains in Table Linens, lowest to fine-t grades.
Handsome stock of Prints, Percales, Chintzes.
A large stock of Toilet and Marseilles Quilts, all grades, commencing at $1c up to the finest qualities, with colored centers and borders.
A very fine assortment of Nottingham Lace Curtains and Vestibule Laces, Lambrequins, &c.
Extra Inducements to customers in
Carpets,
Oil Cloths
And Mattings,
And all kinds of Housekeeping Goods.
Special attention is respectfully invited to the great bargains which recent and large purchases now enable us to offer.
Goods delivered promptly anywhere in Pittsburgh or Allegheny.
CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
OUR NEW SYSTEM.
RETAILING FOR CASH
AT
Wholesale Prices
A GREAT SUCCESS.
"One dollar saved is one dollar made." With $2 you can buy $4 worth of many kinds of goods, and in other cases goods at $4 will only be as much as $3 under the old system.
$1.20 per dozen, ladies' ribbed cotton hose, 10c per pair.
$2.00 per dozen, ladies' extra long cotton hose, 17c per pair.
$27.00 per dozen, men's fine white skirts, $2.25 each.
$16.00 per dozen, ladies' French embroidered corsets, $1.25 per pair.
$2.25 per dozen, ladies' fine tinsel fans (old price 75c).
$21.00 per dozen, ladies' kids, all sizes and colors, 90c per pair.
$17.00 per dozen, gents' kids (new shades), $1.40 per pair.
$3.00 per dozen, Colgate's bouquet soap, 25c per cake.
75c per dozen, Colgate's Windsor honey soap or glycerine, 7c per cake.
35c per pack, American pins (250), 25c per paper.
$3.00 per dozen, Fletcher's 4-4 linen lacers, 25c per dozen.
Hair pins 2c per paper.
Call and see our fancy embroideries, hosiery, notions, &c., before purchasing elsewhere. Prices guaranteed to be low as any in the city. Open on Saturday evening until 9 o'clock.
J. D. CARLISLE,
NO 27 FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW GOODS.
Hernani, Silk and Wool,
Hernani, Silk & Wool Striped,
Hernani, all Silk,
Camel's Hair Barege,
Ecru Batiste Linen,
Suits in Various Materials,
Polonaises,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Wire and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash Hand Stands, Wash Bowls, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street
THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
OFFICE AND YARDS,
29th & Liberty Sts.
DR. WHITTIER,
No. 200 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Continues to treat with the most great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cure guaranteed.
Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, resulting from self-abuse or solitary practices producing nervous debility, night emissions, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind, lossof memory, aversion to society, blotches on the face, sterility, &c., fully cured. Syphilis, Stricture, all urinary diseases and syphilis, (all forms) consisting of skin or scrofulous eruptions, ulcers, &c., speedily and permanently cured. Also, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, &c., the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in manhood, which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfitsthe victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causes insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines sent to all parts of the United States. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in a sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 179 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
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DUFF & CAMPBELL,
Manufacturers of
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on short notice. We select the best sizes to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.
GET THE BEST
Howe Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alum Tin, Grocer Fixtures. Scales repaired.
H. A. McCURDY,
86 Wood street.
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Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND MAGISTRATE.
OFFICE NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
JOHN T. GRAY.
House and Sign Painter,
54 NINTH STREET.
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city.
DRESSINGS FOR SALAD—GORDON Dupuerrier's Salad Dressing, Crosse & Blackwell

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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogan, Christ. Siebert, F. Haberman, Jr. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits,
6 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand. 6 Per Cent. per annum upon certificates of 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NOTT, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
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Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1874.

The clear and moderate weather of yesterday excited a favorable influence on general business, and our streets were active with the evidence of movement of goods. The general report in this direction is that a steady trade is had, but that large orders are not given. The aggregate business reaches a very handsome sum, and were the profits equivalent to the bulk of trade, a feeling of satisfaction would pervade the business community. This is where the trouble comes in. The profits of trade in nearly all its branches, is cut down to a very low figure, and in some branches of the iron trade, is transacted at a positive loss. This is the unfortunate side. In general merchandise, however, there is a profit made, although closer figures are given than in better times.

The demand at our banks, yesterday, was very moderate. The savings banks are just now being drawn upon, but this is only the usual experience of the semi-annual interest paying period.

In Wall street, yesterday, there was a continued decline in the price of stocks, and but moderate activity.

The Conference Committee on the currency question met Saturday and in the room of the Senate Committee on Finance. A long discussion of the question ensued, and without taking any action the Committee adjourned to meet on Monday. A pledge of secrecy was exacted from each member of the Committee by the Chairman. It is understood, however, that the conference developed such a difference of opinion among the members as to give no hope of harmonious action to-morrow. At that time Morton will present a bill embodying his and Merriman's views, which the Senate Republicans can concede. If Blaine succeeds in controlling both Farwell and Maynard, as he probably intended in appointing them, the claims of Morton and Merriman will not be assented to by them, and Blaine will do all in his power to defeat Morton in this business. The situation of the financial question therefore bids fair to remain unchanged for several days.

Says a San Francisco journal: Where does all the money come from? He is getting to be a drug in this market, and our banks are overflowing with it. Time deposits now $9,000,000, because of the difficulty of placing it so as to realize a fair percentage. Nine per cent. per year on good security and monthly repayable installments is now the rate, but large sums are loaned at 8 per cent., while the ordinary bank discount is the best business paper for 1 per cent. per month. The country demand is large and well sustained, and our banking institutions are disposed to give it more consideration than usual, provided the security is good. So far as the supply of money is concerned, there is ground to believe that the coming harvest will be moved at an early day.

Real estate is likewise feeling the influence of a plethoric money market, and is holding its head up with more determination than for many years past. Capital is seeking investment in a wider field of securities, in its struggle to force itself into active service. Large sums are now weekly forwarded overland, by express, independent of those that go by rail.

At the United Assay Office, at New York, for the month ending May 29, 1874, there were:

Deposits of gold:	
Foreign coins	$ 57,000 00
Foreign bullion	33 000 00
United States bullion	240,000 00
Redeposits	48,000 00
Jewelers' bars	22,000 00
	$400,000 00

The Western Union Telegraph Company, it is reported, has determined on a cash dividend in July next, but, as there is so much speculation in the stock at New York, the outgiving of a dividend should be regarded with caution.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 234 ultimo amounted to 480,791 tons, and for the coal year 6 484,429 tons, against 6,662,668 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 183,185 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 79,668 tons, and for the year 1,099,868 tons against 1,076,686 tons to same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 560,459 tons, and for the year of 7,584 291 tons, against 7,743,694 tons to same time last year, being a decrease of 159,403 tons. Eastern freights are now quoted at $1 75 to Providence, $2 10 to Boston, and 95 cts. to New York. The tonnage the past week shows a farmer increase, and the prospects especially in the Schuylkill region wears a more cheerful aspect. The coal and, coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 69 542 tons, and for the year 2,129,786. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 1,012 248 tons, and of coke 195,899 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	112¾	112
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	121¾	121¾
5-20 1862	115¾	115¾
5-20—1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	114¼	114¼
" 1865 new	120	120
" 1867	120¾	120¾
" 1868—coupons	123¾	123¾
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
U. S. 7 per cents	110¾	110¾
" —coupons	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	98¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
R. I.	98¾	97
B. H & E.	1¾	1¾
C. C. & I. C.	23¾	23¾
St. Paul	35¾	35¾
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾
Michigan Southern	75	75
Do. Central	79¾	79¾
North Western Common	46	46
Do. Preferred	87¾	93¾
Rock Island	97¾	97¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	26
Union Pacific	16¾	16¾
Toledo & Wabash	24¾	24¾
Harlem	127½	127
Chicago and Alton	130	130
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
American Express	63¾	64
U. S. Express	66¾	66¾
W. Fargo & Co. Express	76¾	76
Quicksilver	23¾	24
Canton	55	56
Panama		105
Fort Wayne	90¾	91
Merchants Union Express		50
Hannibal and St. Joseph		18

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 84 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of live stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penns. Central	47¾	
" scrip	100¾	10¾
Reading	20¾	20¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124¾	125
Old Creek	9	
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
A. V. R. R. 7-30	77	
Central Transportation	42¾	43¾
Empire do.	65	66

NEW YORK, June 2, 1874

The Treasury disbursements were $186,000. The customs receipts were $425,000; specie payments $462,000; produce exports for the week $5,158,171. Money was easy at 2@3; prime discounts 5@6, with exceptions at 4¼. Sterling was quiet at 487½@488 for sixty days and 490¼@491 for sight. Gold ranged 112@112¾, the only sales prices. The carrying rates were 1@2¾, closing at 1. The clearings were $20,000,000. State and railroad bonds were dull and neglected. Governments were dull. Stocks were weak and declining the greater part of the day, with one slight recovery about noon, which was lost, and shortly before the close prices showed a fall of ¼@2¼. In final dealings, the market was steady at a recovery of ¼@¾ from the lowest point. Lake Shore declined during the day 2¼, and Western Union 1¾. Other prominent features were Wabash, Northwest, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and St. Paul. Erie was exceptionally firm, closing at ¼ advance. The total sales were 190,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Wabash, 63,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 5,000 Erie, 10,000 Northwest, 28,000 Union Pacific, 10,000 Pacific Mail, and 5,000 Rock Island. The proposed tax on sales of stocks and gold is of course unpopular in Wall street, and was used to "bear" the market. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange this afternoon empowered the President to appoint a committee to proceed to Washington to retain a strike with the Senate against the passage of the bill.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5 20s of '62, 115¾; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65; 118¾; do new, 120½; do '67, 120¾; do of '68, 123¾; 10-40s, 114¾; new 5s, 115¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 97; Tennessee, old, 81; do new, 81; Virginia, new, 32; do old, 30; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 54; Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Quicksilver, 25¾; Adams Express, 105¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76¾; American Express, 64; United States Express, 66; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 53¾; Harlem 128; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 75; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 38¾; do preferred, 56; Rock Island, 95¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 32; do preferred, 51¾; Toledo & Wabash, 25; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 90; Terre Haute, 7¾; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 23; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 65; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Lake Shore, 71¾; Panama, 104½; Illinois Central, 97¾; Union Pacific, 26¾; Central Pacific, 93; Union Pacific, 86¾; Hartford & Erie, 1¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, June 2—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾ ex. interest; account 92¾@92¾; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 88; Erie 30; do preferred, 50.

PARIS, June 2.—Rentes 59f 80c.

FRANKFORT, June 2.—5 20s '62, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 2, 1874.

Business in commercial circles continues dull, and instead of improving as hoped for, it seems to be growing worse; our merchants nearly all complain of trade as being very slow and unsatisfactory. Not only is the demand for the leading staples very much restricted, but there is considerable complaint in regard to collections. It is alleged that remittances are not coming in as freely as could be desired, and here in the city bills are not being met as promptly as usual. Retailers say that a good many of their customers are out of employment and short of funds, and as their capital is mostly locked up in their books, they in turn are unable to meet the demands of the wholesaler.

APPLES—Continue dull, being about out of season; quoted at $@$7 ⅌ brl as to quality and condition.

BEANS—May be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $2 20@2,30 ⅌ bushel, the outside figure for choice navies.

BUTTER—Continues dull, with liberal receipts and a supply considerably in excess of present requirements; but getting down to a basis of sale change, ranging from 15 to 20 for fair to prime, and 21@22 for choice.

CHEESE—Sales of Pittsburgh Factory in job lots at 13@13½, and there is not much inquiry for any other kind.

DRIED WHEAT—Clear Sides, 10¾@11 cts Country Lard 9 2-10.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10@12c for quartered, and 14@15 for navies. Peaches, 20@21 for halves and mixed; 14@15 for halves, and 18@20 for peeled.

EGGS—The receipts appear to be picking up again, but with a steady demand prices are fully as much as will continue to quote at 13@16.

FLOUR—There is a fair local trade, but no change whatever in prices. Spring wheat flours, $5 75@7 25; red winter wheat, $7 25@7 75; white wheat, $7 50@8; fancy, $8 75@9.

GROCERIES—Trade, while it is perhaps all that can reasonably be expected, is not as good as we would like to see it, and in fact was not a couple of weeks ago. Our Eastern advices report Coffee quiet and unchanged the bean has declined again, but we quote as before. Sugar is dull at unchanged prices

HOME NEWS.

$25 Reward.

We will pay twenty-five dollars to any one informing us who steals or in anywise interferes at the Depot or on trains with our packages of GAZETTES directed to agents. For two days GAZETTES sent to New Castle and Franklin have been tampered with, and we propose to prosecute to the full extent of the law the party or parties doing it, if we can get their names.

Died of His Injuries.

Several days ago we noted the fact that a Mr. John B. Haymaker, who resided on the Troy Hill road, Allegheny, was bitten by a dog and had to be removed to the West Penn Hospital, by the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny. Since that time erysipelas has set in, and yesterday the man died from its effects.

May at the Homœpathic Dispensary.

During the past month there were seven hundred and ninety-two prescriptions issued to the poor of the city by this institution. One hundred and eighty visits were also made by the attending staff, upon those too ill to come to the Dispensary. A number of surgical cases were skillfully treated and apparatus applied. The Dispensary is open in the morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 2 to 3 o'clock, daily except Sundays.

Revenue Collections.

The Internal Revenue collections in this district for the month of May, as returned by Collector T. W. Davis, are as follows:

Spirits	$28,816 50
Tobacco	28,858 64
Fermented liquors	13 677 90
Banks and Bankers	42 00
Penalties, &c.	50 00
Total	$71,445 04

Fire at Rochester.

Yesterday morning the building owned by Col. H. W. Seely, and occupied by Hart Darragh as a billiard saloon, near the bridge, at Rochester, Beaver county, was destroyed by fire. The bridge was threatened with destruction, but was fortunately saved. The loss on the building is nine hundred dollars, partially insured. The billiard table and saloon fixtures were saved in a damaged condition. The fire was caused by sparks from a passing locomotive.

Wills.

The will of Warner Washington, a well-known barber of this city, who died recently, was filed yesterday in the Register's office. Everything he had in the world he gave to his wife. Christian Linhart, late of Wilkins township, bequeathed his entire estate to his daughter Sarah E Johnston, and his grandson Wilber T. Richardson, share and share alike, directing, however, that each should pay $150 per annum in half yearly payments to his wife Christiana during her life, and also giving her the sum of $300.

Three Lively Lawless Lads.

Christy Bradford was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of stealing ten dollars from Benjamin Senior, of Washington county. He was placed in the station house and upon being called up for a hearing, he was not there. It seems that he went into the back part of the lock-up and scaling a water pipe, escaped through the sky light. He was soon after rearrested, however, and is held to answer the charge of larceny preferred against him.

"Bull" White, who is manager of Bradford's, was also arrested again yesterday morning, on a charge of participating in a riot on Decoration day, at a picnic at Friendship Grove.

The man Crilly, who attacked officer Kennedy, while he was arresting White on Monday morning, is also in confinement and will have a hearing this afternoon.

Wagon Works and Wagons

The extensive, popular and widely-known wagon works of Messrs. Coleman & Co., have been removed from the old location on Marion avenue to corner of Craig street and Allegheny river. This change of location was rendered necessary on account of the constant increase of their business, which called for greater capacity and better facilities to accommodate their customers. They have erected new and commodious works at their present location and are fully prepared to supply their patrons with everything in the line of wagons, carts, barrows, as well as spokes, hubs, felloes and all material pertaining to the trade. They are scrupulous as to selection of material, nothing but the best and choicest being used in their factory, while workmen of the highest skill and long experience are employed in their manufacture, and as a consequence their products have attained a reputation second to none.

An Interesting Occasion.

The old Reformed Presbyterian church on Oak alley was the scene of some very interesting services on Sabbath last, it being a communion season, the first held by the new pastor, Rev. Wm. Young, who gives promise of being a worthy successor of the two pastors who have preceded him—the Rev. John Black, D. D., its first pastor, who held the position from the first organization of the church in 1802, till his death, which took place in 1849. The next pastor took charge in 1850 and resigned in 1872. On Sabbath last more than 320 persons communed, 120 of whom were admitted to the church on this occasion. The pastor was assisted by the Rev. W. J. McDowell, of Brooklyn, New York, who, owing to the ill health of the pastor did the greater part of the work, preaching on Friday, Saturday, Sabbath and Monday. At the close of the service on Monday morning fourteen children were baptized; altogether the congregation have passed a very interesting event, and we hope their anticipations of future prosperity and usefulness may be fully realized.

An Appeal for Aid.

The membership and Trustees of Brown A. M. E Chapel, which is situated on the corner of Boyle and Hemlock streets, Allegheny, have, after prayerful consideration, concluded to appeal to all the Evangelical churches of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and vicinity, for collections in order to enable them to cancel a debt of $7,000, which they owe on the edifice.

The total cost of the ground and church was $15,000. Of this amount $8,000 have been collected and paid, leaving a balance of $7,000 still due.

With a view to securing the sympathy and aid of the churches, circular letters have been prepared and will be sent to the pastors and official boards of the various churches, asking a collection on the earliest ground of duty to God, and charity for those who are struggling to plant the Gospel of Christ into the immortal souls of His children.

But for the fact that the gentleman who holds the mortgage will foreclose it, if something is not soon done to give him a reasonable re-assurance that it will soon be paid, the church would not adopt the plan of appealing to the churches, but under this peculiar demand, no other alternative is left it.

Moses Howard, Alfred Stutz, George Dunmy, Henry Jones, Daniel Smallwoods, Isaac Brown, Andrew Quinn, Henry W. D. Rhea—Trustees.

Thomas Roach, Secretary of Board.

W. H. Brown, Pastor.

The Exchange National Bank.

The new banking house of the Exchange National Bank, of which a description appeared in our last issue was visited by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen yesterday, whose unanimous opinion seemed to be that even all that had been said in its praise, fell rather within, than beyond the mark. The discriminating commendation bestowed upon the edifice and its superb appointments, was an interesting attestation, that art in architecture, has many appreciative admirers in our severely practical, but always progressive community.

In our notice of the building, among the list of artizans, we neglected to mention that the marble work, &c., &c., was made by Mr. P. C. Sanders, and the gas fitting, plumbing, &c., done by Messrs. Houston & Co., all of this city. A special feature in regard to the plumbing is that no lead pipe is used, but that the new style of composition brass pipe takes its place. This new pipe is the favorite with builders now and is found in all the best buildings.

The list of Directors of the bank, as given, seems to have been by some oversight omitted, and consists of the following: Jas. Chalfant, Wm. Young, who gives promise of being a worthy successor of the two pastors who have preceded him—the Rev. John Black, D. D., its first pastor, who held the position from the first organization of the church in 1802, till his death, which took place in 1849. The next pastor took charge in 1850 and resigned in 1872. On Sabbath last more than 320 persons communed, 120 of whom were admitted to the church on this occasion. The pastor was assisted by the Rev. W. J. McDowell, of Brooklyn, New York, who, owing to the ill health of the pastor did the greater part of the work, preaching on Friday, Saturday, Sabbath and Monday. At the close of the service on Monday morning fourteen children were baptized; altogether the congregation have passed a very interesting event, and we hope their anticipations of future prosperity and usefulness may be fully realized.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of Controllers Last Night—New Teachers Elected—Collection of Delinquent Taxes—Salaries for the Ensuing Year—The Request of a Representative of Temperance Refused.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City was held last night in the Common Council chamber, Rev. Joseph King presiding. The following gentlemen were present at roll call: Messrs. Ashworth, Beckert, Brown, Benney, Burchfield, Barclay, Craig, Chambers, Dunlap, Donvidson, Davidson, Patton, Golden, Hobson, Hemphill, Hartman, Haworth, Hamilton, Hay, Hubbard, Lea, Lorenz, R. C. Miller, Marthens, P. H. Miller, Moore, McCance, Patterson, Park, Riggs, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Slack, Torrence, Walton, Young and President King.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

THE INEVITABLE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Miss Haller, from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, appeared before the Board and stated that it was the intention to hold a County Temperance Convention on the 24th and 25th of this month, and requested the Board to close the schools of Allegheny city on the afternoon of the 24th, in order that the children might attend the convention as that afternoon was to be devoted exclusively to them.

The matter was laid over to come up again when new business was presented.

Mr. Hubbard reported the election of Miss Annie Ingram as teacher in the Grammar Department of the Eleventh ward, and of Miss Fannie Orr in the first Primary Department. Mr. Donaldson stated that Miss Hattie McIlree had been elected in the Sixth ward to fill the vacancy caused by the death of one of the teachers. All the elections were approved.

Mr. Hobson submitted the following:

To the Board of Controllers: Your Committee on Finance met on May 20th, to consider the papers referred to them at the last meeting of the Board. The communication from the Controller, notifying the Board that the Finance Committee of Councils had fixed the amount required of this Board for collecting the school taxes for the year 1873, at $1,500, was first considered, and with the understanding that the above amount includes the exending of the taxes in the duplicate and all other expenses incurred in said collections, we agreed to recommend a warrant for that amount in favor of the City Treasurer. With regard to the paper showing the arrearages of the collectors of delinquent taxes, your committee passed the following resolution and recommend its adoption by the Board:

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to notify the collectors to make immediate settlement of all delinquent taxes for 1872-3, and also to notify them that if this notice is disregarded their boadsmen will be notified and their duplicates demanded.

The Finance Committee also appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Dunlap, Craig and Hobson, to ascertain the amount of liquor fines due this Board from the business of the Mayor's office.

The report and accompanying resolution were adopted.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations reported two new rules, which were adopted.

TEACHER'S SALARIES—MUSIC.

Dr. Riggs, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented a report recommending that the salaries of the teachers for the ensuing year be the same as last year, and also that the teachers of music be relieved from teaching music in the primary departments, excepting to give any necessary instruction to teachers in said department; also that the teachers in the primary rooms be required to give daily instruction and exercise in music.

The first part of the report was adopted and the balance of the report referred to the Committee on Special Instruction.

Dr. Riggs also offered another report, recommending that hereafter the election of all teachers in the different wards should be approved by the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, before being confirmed by the Board of Controllers.

The document was laid over for one month.

A number of bills were presented, approved and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Smith, of the Third ward, reported the election of Miss Amanda Rollins to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Annie Ingram. Approved.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

City Superintendent Mr. Davis submitted his report of the attendance of scholars for the month of May as follows.

Total enrollment	8,563
Average attendance	6 972
Per cent of attendance	82.
Highest per cent of attendance attained by one teacher	98
No. of pupils not absent	2,163
No. of parents visits	194
No. of directors visits	27
No. of Superintendents visits	31
No. of teachers	179
No. of music teachers	2

The pay roll for the month of May, amounting to $10,827.09, was read by the Secretary, and also a statement that the amount of funds in the Depository to the credit of the Board on the first day of June was $1,331 25.

A TEMPERANCE DISCUSSION.

The request of Miss Haller for the closing of the schools on the 24th came up, and Mr. Golden moved that it be granted.

Quite unexpectedly to some, no doubt, the motion elicited a warm discussion. Mr. Hay stated that the Board had no right to close the schools for the purpose of affording the children an opportunity to attend the proposed convention. It would be setting a bad precedent, and the same request could be made with as much grace when the Democratic Convention assembled.

Mr. Golden was the warmest advocate of granting the lady's request, and he urged that the schools be closed in behalf of the temperance cause, which, he said, was the great over shadowing question of the hour. He was supported by Messrs. Marthens and Walton, the latter claiming that inasmuch as Good Friday and Decoration day had been made legal holidays, it would be well enough to have a temperance holiday, which he was certain would do more good than a set of 100 sermons.

Mr. Smith supported the position taken by Mr. Hay, and said that although he was a friend of temperance, he would not vote to close the schools in behalf of any convention.

Mr. Hubbard stated that a leading member of the Board desired his children to attend the Convention if he was his privilege to keep them from school and his right to send them to the Convention if he deemed proper, but that the Board had no right to recognize by officially closing the schools any public assemblage either of a political or social nature.

After some further discussion the question came to a vote and Mr. Golden demanding the ayes and nays, the result was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Davidson, Golden, Hamilton, Hubbard, McCance, Patterson, Marthens and Walton—10.

Nays—Messrs. Ashworth, Beckert, Brown, Benney, Burchfield, Barclay, Chambers, Dunlap, Patton, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hartman, Haworth, Hay, Lea, Lorenz, R. C. Miller, Riggs, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Slack, Young and President King—25.

The request was not granted, and the Board adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed in the Recorder's office on Monday:

George B. Menos to Hugh Stewart, July 5, 1850, piece of ground containing six acres, ninety-five perches, in Moon township. Price...$415.

John McMurstie to Hugh Stewart, March 13, 1852, piece of ground containing thirty-four acres, in Moon township. Price.....$1360.

Nancy Barber to George Illig, April 22, 1874, piece of ground containing four acres, one hundred and thirty perches, in Indiana township. Price.....$500

Felix Christman to Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, May 2, 1874, six lots 130x24 feet, on Hooker street, Millvale. Price.....$1.

The city of Allegheny to Felix Christman, September 6, 1873, same. Price.....$1,777.

John W. Watt et al. to George A. Lashe, May 26, 1874, lot, 148x215 feet in Moon township. Price.....$600

Ely to T. Sullivan, July 6, 1872, lot 24x89 feet, Third ewnth ward, city. Price.....$500

F. L. Rambow to T. M. Marshall, October 1, 1873, two lots 40x40 feet, on Arthur street, Seventh ward, city. Price.....$1

T. M. Marshall to Gibson Playney, May 21, 1874, two lots 40x46 feet, on Wylie avenue, Eleventh ward, city. Price.....$1,650

J. U. Barr to W. J. Means, April 18, 1874, lot 20x100 feet, on Liberty wow street, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$750.

David Shearing to John Belcher, February 28, 1874, lot 116x11 feet, in Lower St. Clair township. Price.....$1,200.

Hvanan Wichell to Weaver McClury, May 24, 1871, piece of ground containing four acres and eighty-eight perches, in Ross township. Price.....$4000.

Henry Nevergall to Wm. Schrey, May 16, 1874, piece of ground containing one acre and sixty-three perches, in East Deer township. Price.....$1,200

T. B. Cook to George Mars, July 22, 1873, lot 69x30 feet, on Sixth street, McKeesport. Price.....$550.

C. Hanson Love to Kate McAminch, April 1, 1870, two lots 50x100 feet, on Virginia avenue, Chartiers township. Price.....$300.

E. P. Jones to H. M. Neel, July 26, 1872, piece of ground containing eighty-nine acres and sixty six perches, in Millin township. Price.....$1

G. S. Fulmer to Thomas Campbell, May 1, 1874, three lots 124x150 feet, on Beitler street, Twentieth ward, city. Price.....$472

Joseph Stowell to John Beecher, May 11, 1874, lot 99x117 feet, on Evans street, Twentieth ward, city. Price.....$3,600.

Wm. McClure to Peter Heesom, June 14, 1873, lot 24x110 feet in Twenty-seventh city. Price.....$600.

A. B. Pearson to T. Stewart, April 20, 1874, piece of ground in Ross township. Price.....$6,600.

Wm. McGuns to Eliza Ann Donnelan, April 2, 1874, two lots and four in block thirty four, plan of Buena Vista. Price $1,900.

Wm. Wilson to Mrs. Mary Wilson, April 16, 1874, lot 20x100 feet on Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny. Price.....$6,600.

Alex. L. Ice to Charlotte McCelvey May 14, 1874, lot 20x60 feet on North alley, Third ward, Allegheny. Price.....$2,500.

OUR LOCAL INSPECTORS.

Licenses Issued and Boats Inspected Last Month—Investigations.

During the month of May the Local Inspectors of this port issued licenses to twelve masters, eight mates, seven pilots, twelve first engineers and the second engineers. In the same time nine steamboats were inspected. On Thursday next the Inspectors will commence an investigation into the cause of the collision that occurred on the 27th ult. between the steam tug Samuel Caldwell, with flat and tow, and the ferry boat Cuss wago. The accident occurred in the harbor, below the ferry landing at the Point, and the Cuss wago had about twenty feet of its side caved in. There is also a probability of an investigation by the Inspectors into the matter of the drowning on Saturday last, in the Allegheny river, of the three Mehrlen brothers. They closely watched the developments made at the inquest held by the Coroner, and are inclined to the opinion that the officers of the tow boat "Is. Keefer," which struck the skiff in which the lads were, are not to blame for the accident.

English Stone China.

Very fine finish, for table use, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street. Fs

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Pickpockets are plenty on outgoing trains at the Union Depot.

····Prothonotary Kennedy is having his "back office" gorgeously decorated.

····The Fort Wayne Railroad shops in Allegheny are running on the eight hour system.

····The indications are that the Fire Commission was slightly skinned when it bought the Skinner truck.

····Pittsburgh is lousy with pickpockets, and man carrying large or small sums of money had better keep their pockets buttoned.

····The grass plots in the Court House yard are being enclosed with slight paling fences, to keep bipeds and quadrupeds off them.

····On Monday night Daniel Emmett was shot at Parker City by Thomas Hill, and very dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

····The Allegheny School Controllers refused to close the school to permit the children to attend the coming Temperance Convention.

····A six year old son of Jacob Alex, of the South Side, had his arm fractured yesterday by falling out of a tree at Brownstown Pond.

····A successful temperance meeting was held in Brown's Chapel, corner of Hemlock and Boyle streets, Allegheny, on Monday evening.

····The renumbering of Fifth avenue has been commenced by the contractors, R. C. & C. Patterson (civil engineers), and will be finished this week.

····The Twenty-eighth ward schools have no principal, owing to the resignation of Prof. Jones, who has accepted that position in the Twenty-ninth ward.

····The cost of the talked of tunnel under the Monongahela river from the Point to the South Side, is estimated at $400,000, exclusive of damage to property.

····A slight fire on the roof of a dwelling on Twentieth street, South Side, yesterday morning, called an alarm from box 147. A few pails of water squelched the flames.

····The Woolen Mills of the Keystone Woolen Manufacturing Co., in New Brighton Pa., will be sold at auction on Wednesday June 10th by order of Milton Townsend, Assignee.

····The suit between the Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroads for the possession of the Mt. Pleasant & Broadford branch came up for trial again yesterday at Greensburg.

····Beaver county supports ten banking institutions. They are distributed as follows: Beaver, 2; Rochester, 2; Freedom, 1; New Brighton, 2; Beaver Falls, 3. Total, 10.

····There will be a grand Masonic demonstration at Wellsville, Ohio, on the 24th, and the probabilities just now are that Pittsburgh and Allegheny will be largely represented in the affair.

····The Allegheny crusaders did some outdoor work yesterday on the upper portion of Ohio street. They were followed by a pretty motley crowd, but nothing unpleasant occurred.

····Orlwin's case was before the Grand Jury yesterday and a number of witnesses were examined. The indications are that his trial will not take place until the county conventions are over.

····The Bedford District, Twenty-ninth ward schools, have chosen Prof. Benjamin Jones Principal and Chas. Evans, Esq., to represent them in the Central Board. All the old teachers were re-elected.

····Mrs. Hart, a German lady, residing on Colwell street, had her pocket picked of $60 on the Buffalo express yesterday morning in the Union Depot, by three men, who jostled against her.

····An awful mare's nest was discovered by the *Leader* yesterday in its imaginary unearthing of a deficiency of a million dollars in city funds. Its consoling to know that its sensations never bear probing.

····The tide of emigration westward continues large. This evening twenty cars containing one thousand emigrants will pass through the city, coming from New York via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

····The returns of a number of county officers for the last month, as made to Controller Warner, are as follows: Clerk Hilands, $814 50; Register Gray, $1,100; Sheriff Hare, $1,772.28; Coroner McClain, $304.85.

····Mary Schindel charges before Mayor Fleming, John Huss with assault and battery. She states that Huss is her landlord, and that he dragged her husband out on the street, while he was lying sick with typhoid fever.

'Squire Graham, of Allegheny, yesterday disposed of a number of liquor cases brought before him by Mr. Ross. Some of the accused gave bail for Court, while others paid the costs of prosecution, and were told to go and sin no more.

····The resolutions adopted by the Allegheny police force, relative to the death of Mayor Clarlow, have been beautifully illuminized and placed in a handsome frame by the members. They were hung up in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon.

····The roof of Milliken's Cabinet factory on Bidwell, at the foot of Cabinet street, Allegheny, was set on fire yesterday afternoon by some sparks, but it was extinguished before much damage was done and without calling out the department.

····An old man named Huston was relieved of his pocket book containing twenty-five dollars and a railroad ticket, on the Pan Handle train at Union Depot, on Monday night. Mr. H. was from Texas. There was also a draft for $150 in the purse.

····Some pitiful thief broke into a room in the third story of Municipal Hall, used as a dressing room by the women employed in cleaning, and stole fifteen dollars; five from Mrs. Tarr and ten from Mrs. Carrel. No pains should be spared to catch such a thief.

····Yesterday morning three men entered Rinehart's Hotel, on Smithfield street, and while the wife of the proprietor was amused by a seeming attempt at the confidence game, one of the three slipped up stairs and "captured" a watch and nine dollars in cash. The three then left.

····Yesterday morning the body of Charles Mehrlen, the last of the three boys who were drowned on Saturday last, was recovered near the Point by Mr. John Kane, a laborer at the Union Iron Works. Coroner McClain was notified, but he thought it unnecessary to hold an inquest.

····August Shuck was acquitted of a charge of highway robbery, brought against him on Monday, by Constable Hamilton. A hearing before Alderman Koenig the testimony indicated that the accused could not have been guilty and that the accuser was feeling too salubrious to notice such a trivial matter as the loss of his $75.

····On Decoration day a young man named Ellsworth Snively, who lives at Brownsville, Pa., had his right hand torn off by the premature discharge of a cannon he was engaged in loading and firing. His breast, neck and face were severely burned by the powder, and his right eye so seriously injured that he may lose the sight of it. His arm was amputated below the elbow.

····The Allegheny Schindery went into operation yesterday. Dead felines and horses will be converted into tallow and bone fertilizer, and the Health officer ere they "kick the bucket" or some of their friends must do it, and then Dr. Czarnicke, the Fallmaster, will come with his little carts and the carcasses will be turned to gelatine, and glue, tallow, boarding house keepers will be benefited as it might have been, for yesterday Mrs. Emmett made information before Deputy Mayor Grier, of Temperanceville, charging each of the men named with highway robbery and rape. They were arrested, and in default of one thousand dollars bail each were committed to jail for trial. Another information was subsequently made before Alderman McMasters, charging Cain with felonious assault and battery, and an additional commitment was lodged against him.

Duryeas' famous "Satin Gloss Starch" is now for sale in Pittsburgh. This article has taken the first prize medals in Europe and the United States whenever placed in competition with other starch. Its peculiar qualities will at once be understood by all good housekeepers when tested, it being snow white, perfectly pure, and stronger than any other starch. The superior strength and beautiful whiteness it gives to the linen, makes it not only the most economical but the most desirable for all who use starch.

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PERSONAL.

···Mr. D. B. Moore the well-known cooperage broker, left for Colorado on Monday. Mr. Moore expects to be absent about four weeks.

···Rev. Alexander Clark, who returned quite ill of brain fever from his Southern tour is, we are glad to learn, convalescing, and will soon again be at his post of duty.

···Mr Henry Nebaum, boss of the disgharging platform of the C. & P. freight depot, on Penn street, left for Wisconsin on Saturday last, to visit some friends. Mr. N. is one of the most obliging and faithful men in the employ of the C. & P. Company.

···Joseph W. Wilson, Esq., Chief Engineer, and Gibson Gardner, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived in this city yesterday, to confer with the Ellsworth avenue Commissioners in regard to the bridge to be erected on that thoroughfare, and other bridges to be built within the city by the company.

···The Governor yesterday appointed Dr. W. C. Snuriock, Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, Surgeon in Chief of the 19th Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This is a good appointment and we congratulate the Doctor on his promotion. He will no doubt discharge the duties of Surgeon-in-Chief as well as he did those of Chief Clerk. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Little Boy Almost Instantly Killed.

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday afternoon a runaway accident occurred in Allegheny, which resulted in the killing of a little ten year old boy, named James Tannehill. It seems that the lad had been left in charge of a horse and wagon, which was standing in front of his father's shop, on North alley, in the rear of the Franklin Savings Bank, and he started to drive away, when the horse became frightened and started off. Just as it was turning the corner on Federal street in front of Semple's building the wagon struck a post and was upset, the boy falling underneath, being dragged some distance before the horse was stopped, when the wagon was turned over and the boy, who was insensible, lifted up, and conveyed into Dr. Orr's office. The Doctor not being in he was removed to the office of Dr. Buchanan, where he breathed his last before anything could be done for him. He had sustained a severe wound in the left cheek, and the side of his skull had been crushed in. The body was removed to his late home on North Diamond near Sandusky street, where Coroner McCallin held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited. Dr. Buchanan gave it as his opinion that the child died of concussion of the brain, and a verdict in accordance was rendered.

A PECULIAR RESULT.

How John Breen Didn't Take Archy Campbell Home.

Last evening a young man named John Breen started to take Archy Campbell home. Archy having taken most too much tanglefoot aboard, and being rather unsteady on his pins, before he got him to his abode Archy had induced John to take several drinks out of his bottle, and the result was that John got "tight" and both were arrested. At the hearing last evening Archy told the Mayor how it had occurred that John got drunk, and to punish him (Archy) for both, as he was to blame, and proceeded to make a lengthy speech to his Honor, who finally imposed a fine of one dollar and costs on John and sentenced Archy ninety days to the Work House. Archy was highly delighted with his sentence, but said he did not think it would do him much good.

"Week's Doings in Wall Street" explains stock operations on small capital without risk. Copy sent free. TUMBRIDGE & Co., 2 Wall street, N. Y. D&W

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty second Street. DODDS & CASKEY.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

In the matter of J. S. Roup, bankrupt, it appearing that said bankrupt has in all things conformed to the requirements of the act, it was ordered that he be discharged from all his debts, except such as are by law excepted.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.]

The case of Orange Judd & Co. vs. A. J. Nellis & Co. An action to recover for advertising, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Wm. M. Logan vs. James B. Murray, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $259 36.

In the case of McQuiston & Craft vs. Reese & Co., the jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $4,714 54.

The case of McCullough & Smith vs. John I. and Annie Flood, is on trial.

George W. Osmond filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Superintendent Avery of the Pennsylvania Reform School. On the 20th of April, 1872, he represents that his daughter, Frances Osmond, aged nineteen years, was committed to this institution by the late Mayor Carlow, of Allegheny City, without sufficient cause, and she is now illegally detained there. Her discharge is asked on the ground that the record in the Allegheny Mayor's office is defective. Judge Kirkpatrick granted a writ of *habeas corpus* and made it returnable Thursday, June 11, at 10 A. M.

Trial List for Friday.

McClean's assignee vs. Schoonmaker. (2)
Same vs. same.
Freil vs. Connor.
Scully in trust vs. Fowler.
National Tube Works Co. vs. City Insurance Co.
Same vs. Pittsburgh Insurance Co. (2)
Halliday vs. Irwin.
Andrews vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.
Groves vs. Street & Co.
Wolf vs. Fairman et al.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The case of Lewis T. Watson vs. Jno. Franz, previously reported, terminated in the afternoon in a verdict for plaintiff for $1,486.72.

The case of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co. vs. Edward J. Waring, surviving partner of the firm of Lafferty & Waring, is on trial. This is an action of trover and conversion to recover the value of two canal boats and cargo.

Trial List for To day.

No. 55. Trades-man's National Bank vs. Jno. Neish & Bros.
No. 77. Bracken vs. Bates.
No. 80. Biggert vs. Rohe.
No. 91. Keystone Flint Glass Manufacturing Co. vs. Central Trading Co.
No. 93. Mellon vs. Wilson, admr.
No. 87. Smith vs. E. B. Bell.
No. 99. Kreeling vs. the "Comet" et al.
No. 100. Thomas Bros. etc. vs. McDowell.
No. 101. Bell et al. vs. Bell et al.
No. 102. Claflin & Co. vs. Fullerton admr.
No. 103. Rhoads vs. Brown admr.
No. 105. Mordissey vs. Howard.
No. 106. McClintock Jr. & Co's. vs. Campbell et al.
No. 107. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. Hyde, Bradley & Co.
No. 108. Blood vs. Lewis.
No. 109. Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Stowe.]

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John and Patrick Smith, there was a *nolle prosequi* entered as to Patrick, and John plead guilty to selling 1 quor without license, and was fined $50 and costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Christian Ross, charged with embezzlement, a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on the ground that there was no allegation that the act was fraudulently committed.

Thomas Benton was acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods preferred by W. C. Mackenzie.

In the case of Henry Fletcher of Sharpsburg, charged with selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, the defendant was acquitted, the Judge stating that had he been served with a written notice instead of a verbal one, warning him not to sell the liquor, he should have been convicted.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Jas. DeWitt.	Hester Shelley.
Thomas Mann.	G. C. Lighteap.
Jas. Collins.	Jas. E. Marsh, et al.
Lina Hoffman.	Jas. Post.
Frank McGaw.	

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Simmons & Slocum's minstrels last evening, on their second appearance, were greeted with a full house. This is just the season for light amusement, and none can produce minstrelsy better than this monster troupe. The act of the "Two Senators" is enough to keep one laughing for a month at the thoughts of the absurdity of it. The quartette is as good as could well be gotten together, and the company, one and all, are first-classitriss, who produce a choice programme of minstrelsy, which is well worth witnessing. Box office is open all day for the securing of seats.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Stetson's Novelty Company were greeted by a full house last evening, and the programme produced was fully equal to that of the previous night. Luke Schoolcraft was as funny as ever, and Gus Williams gave his usual laughable manner. Master Barney and Sam Rickey made their first appearance in a funny act, which would be much better appreciated if they were toned down and made somewhat shorter, as they are at present too much of a good thing. Messrs. Maffit and Bartholomew were droll as ever, and Mr. McAndrew's "Watermoon Man," and the entire production of "Ulysses" "Philistine," "Princles," "Damocles" and "Lucullus" were represented by Messrs. Sims, McClure, Johnson, Hutchison, Logan, McLaughlin and Downs, in the order named, quite satisfactorily. Miss Foster and Miss Hartley, of the Opera House company, very materially and acceptably assisted the amateurs by personating "Columbia," "Harmonia," and the child. Although not on the bills, a solo on Fifth avenue extension, well performed, which, notwithstanding its brevity, was immensely enjoyable. When the Club next appears on the mimic stage, may we be there to see.

MARTIN'S VARIETY THEATRE.—This afternoon there will be a grand matinee at this popular resort, when a good bill will be provided for the patrons. This evening, besides, a drama, a good variety programme will be produced. The prices of admission here are on a popular scale, 10 25 cents, and the theatre is ventilated by sixty-two windows.

THE SMITH PIPE CONTRACT.

Answer to the McCarthy Bill in Equity.

Yesterday in the Common Pleas Court, Wm. Smith, R. H. Smith and Henry W. Smith filed an answer to the bill in equity of Wm. C. McCarthy against the city of Pittsburgh, Mayor, Controller, Treasurer, Water Committee, et al., to prevent the payment to Wm. Smith & Sons of a large amount of money on the pipe contract. The respondents deny that the complainant has any pecuniary interest in the matter alleged, sufficient to justify the interference of a court of equity for his behalf. They are informed and believe he is not the owner of any real estate; that his business is not taxable by law, and that his personal tax for city purposes does not exceed the sum of five dollars per annum. The allegations of paragraph seven were true at the date of the filing of the bill; but since that date, Wm. Smith has resigned from the city engineership, which yielded $292,734 22 while he was paid by order of Councils, who, at the same time adopted a resolution, confirming and ratifying the contract made with Wm. Smith by the Water Commission, and Wm. Smith has since that date furnished castings on account of said contract. The illegality of the Water Commission and insolvency of Wm. Smith are denied, and in answer to the allegation that R. H. Smith was interested in the contract, the respondents deny the same. The contract was, in point of fact, made with the said William, Roland H. and Henry W. Smith, or that the said Roland H., Henry W. Smith, or either of them, were, directly or indirectly, interested in the profits, or advantages of said contract, or that they, or either of them, have since become so interested, and then further alleges that the Councils of said city of Pittsburgh, after investigation, found that said Roland H. Smith was not interested in said contract." The charge that the contract was illegal on account of R. H. Smith being a Councilman is denied, and the defense, it is claimed, can only be made by the corporation.

THE FEMALE DETECTIVE ABDUCTED.

Highway Robbery on the Monongahela River.

In yesterdays issue we referred to the abduction of Mrs. Emma Emmett, the Female Detective, by four men who got her in a skiff and took her across the Monongahela river, though for what purpose was not then exactly known. Yesterday, however, developed the matter and furnished the names of the men who figured in the affair. The feminine detective, who has a decidedly masculine cast of features, is well known in police circles in this city. The men with whom she took the moonlight pleasure ride on the briny waters on Monday night are Jos. Cain, Pat. Keeney, Jerry King and Tim. Corrigan. The accusation was evidently not as infectious as it might have been, for yesterday Mrs. Emmett made information before Deputy Mayor Grier, of Temperanceville, charging each of the men named with highway robbery and rape. They were arrested, and in default of one thousand dollars bail each were committed to jail for trial. Another information was subsequently made before Alderman McMasters, charging Cain with felonious assault and battery, and an additional commitment was lodged against him.

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THE CRUSADE.

A Large Meeting at Hazlewood Last Night—Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

As was previously announced, the citizens of Hazlewood assembled in the Christian Church, in the Twenty third ward, to hold a temperance meeting. Mr. Jno. F. Scott, presided. Half an hour was devoted to prayer, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Mrs. Robinson, Gormley and Johnston were advertised to address the meeting, but the two first named ladies were absent, circumstances over which they had no control detaining them at home.

Mr. Hyde was called upon, and addressed the meeting, speaking in a spirited manner, giving words of encouragement. Mrs. Johnston, of the Central Alliance, next occupied the platform and said she not only looked upon this as a temperance revival, but a revival of the Church. Woman was created as man's help meet, but she had been called upon to save him. She thought man had but little money to give to buy the word of life, but they would take the clothes from off the backs of their children to procure a few glasses of liquor. She said it was not considered a fit place for a woman to go into a saloon, but she thought that man and wife were one flesh, and where one went the other should go. She believed in winning them over to the side of justice and right by love. No harsh words could win them. Some men thought liquor good in its place, but she did not think it good in any place. Any thing that will destroy both soul and body is not fit for the use of human beings. She believed in adding charity to temperance, and living by faith. She had no bitterness against the